The Literary Digest

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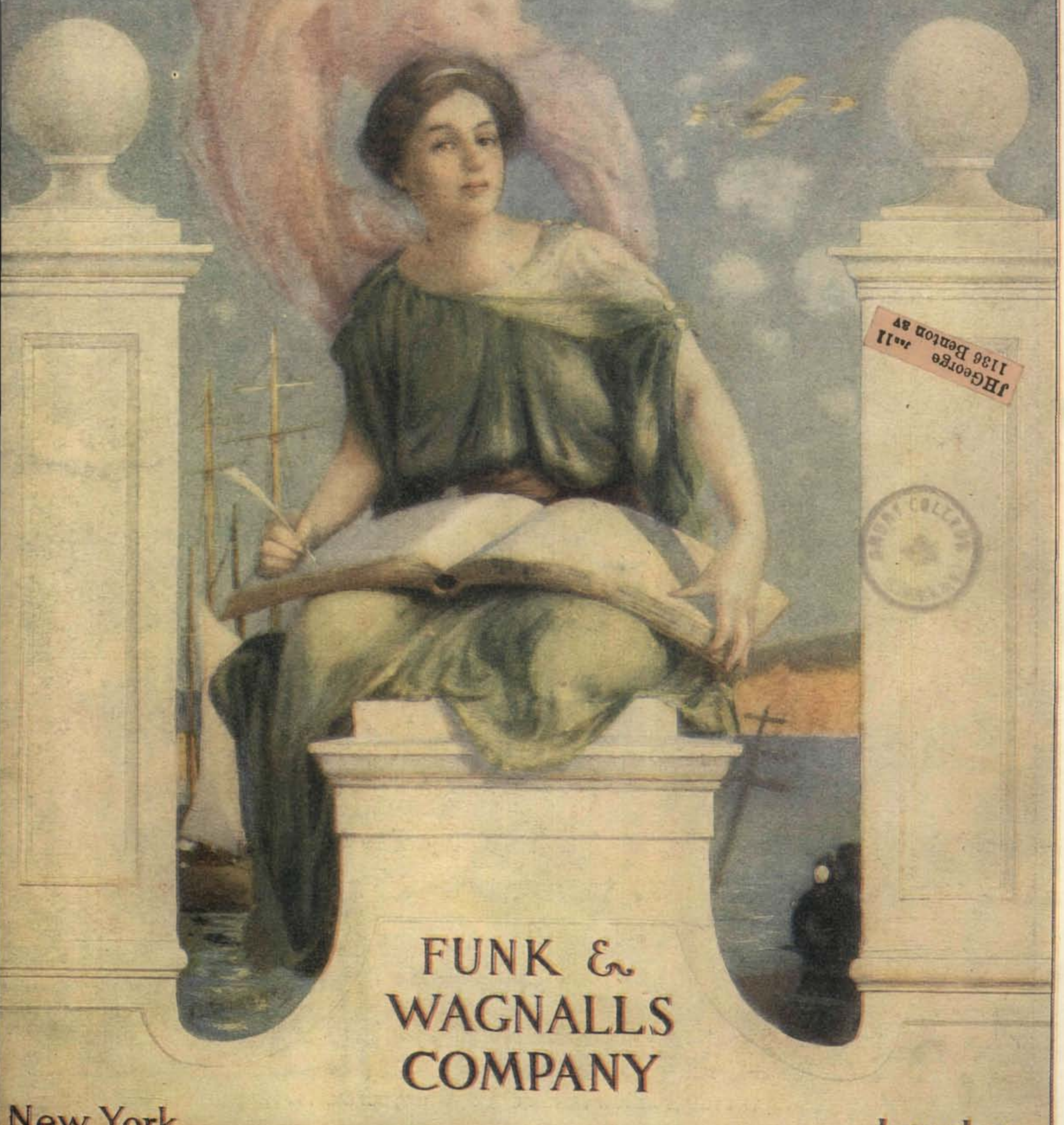
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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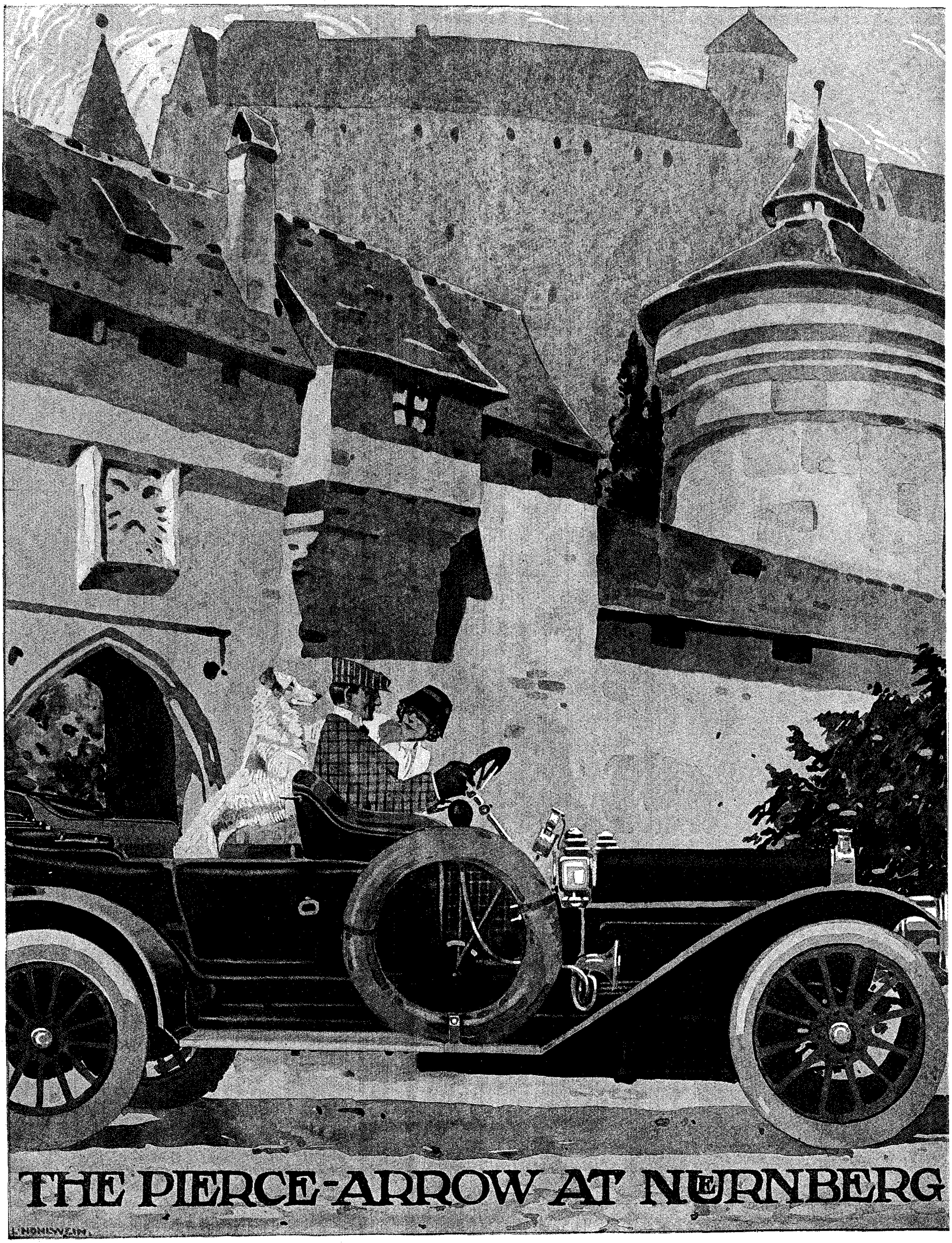
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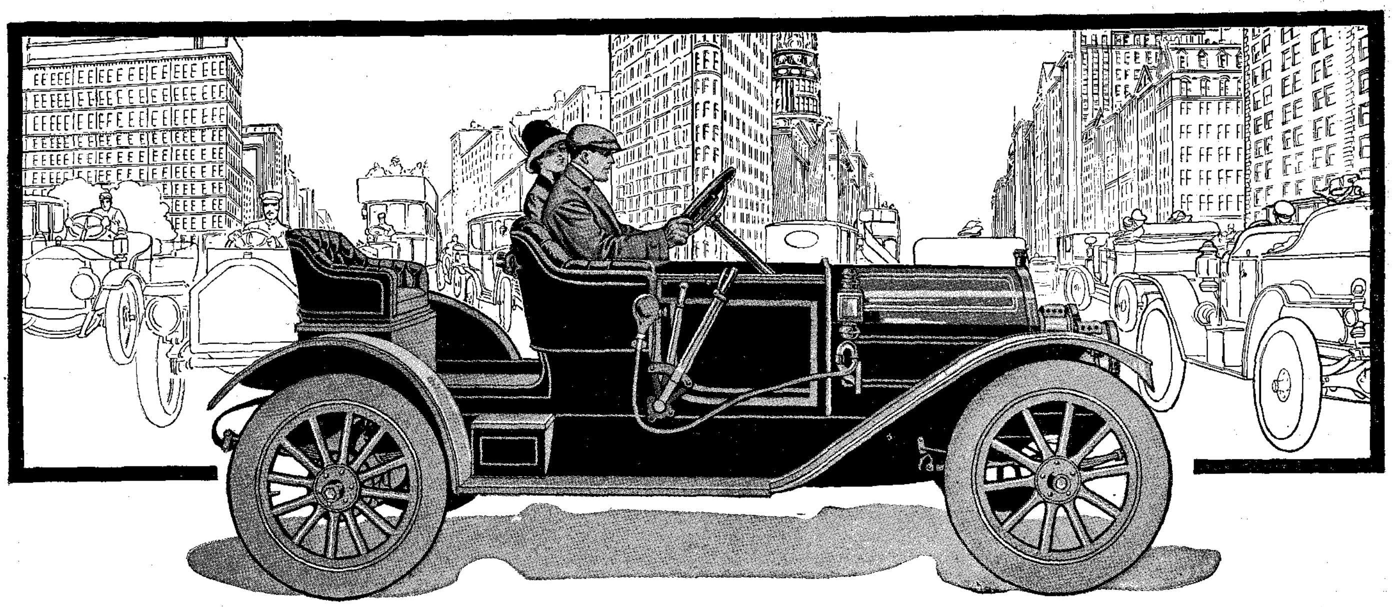

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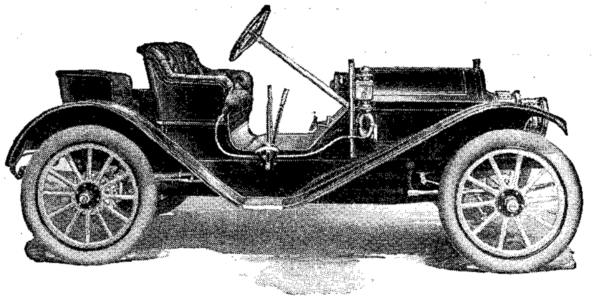

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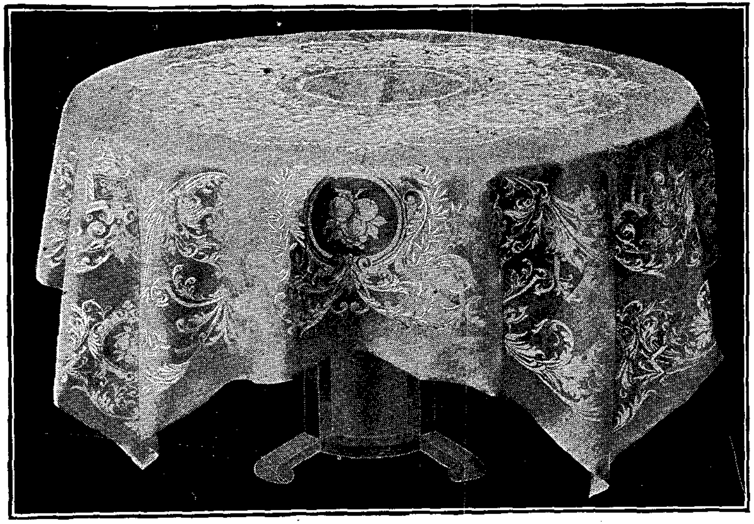

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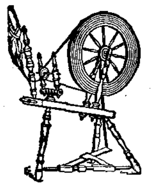

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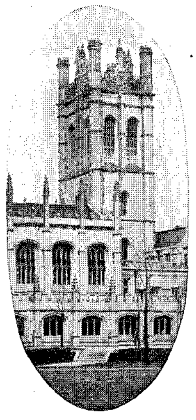

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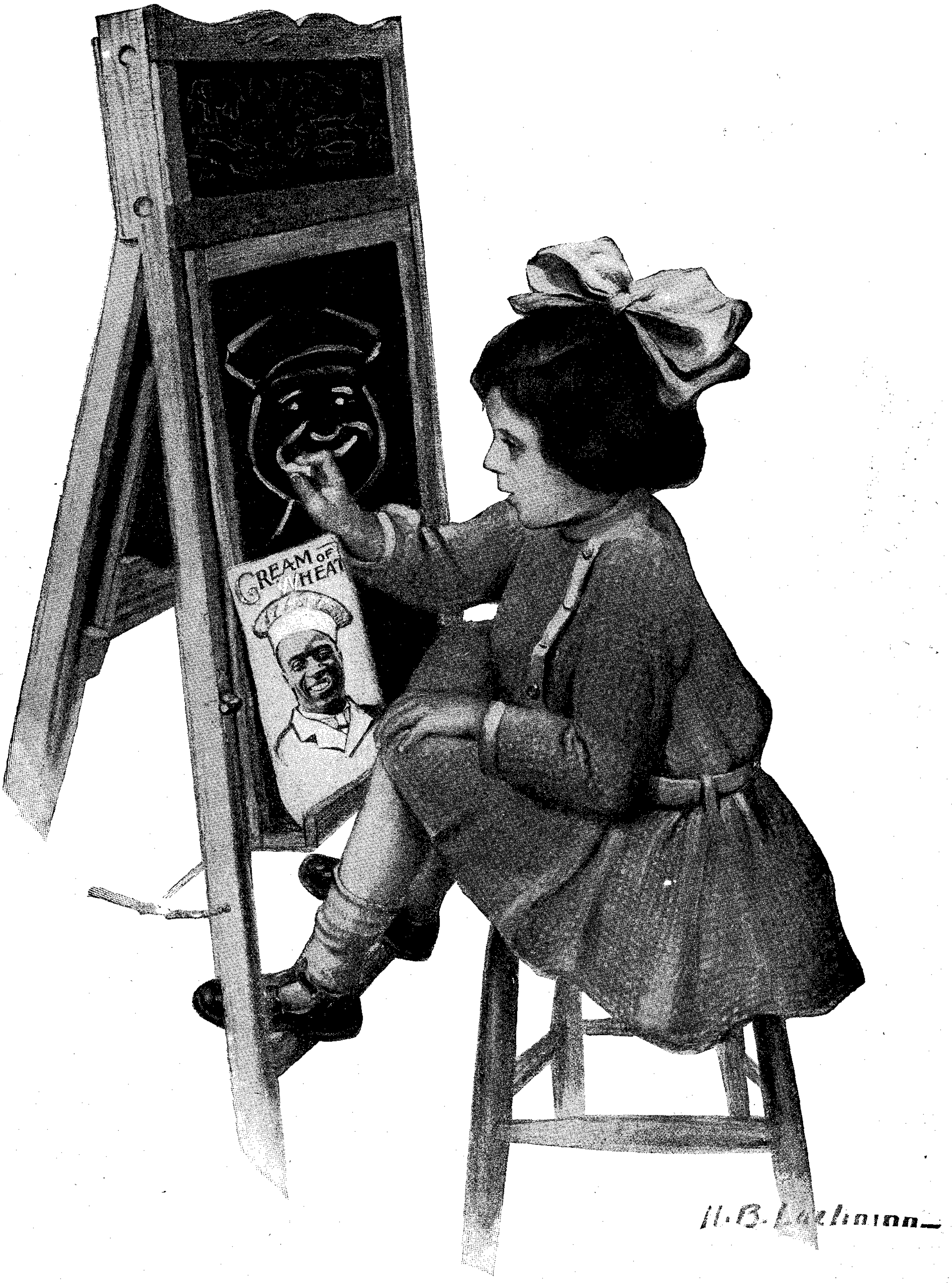
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H. B. Lachman

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THE LITERARY DIGEST
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1092

TOPICS OF THE DAY

POSSIBILITIES ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

THAT a little spark on either side of the line might be suddenly fanned by popular passion into a conflagration is reluctantly admitted even by conservative observers of the bewildering drama which is being enacted in the neighborhood of the Mexican border. Given 20,000 of our soldiers looking over the fence at a fight in our neighbor's yard, where the combatants, according to an El Paso dispatch, include 600 citizens of the United States, and you have a situation full of disturbing possibilities. Add to this the establishment of a form of martial law south of the border under which Americans captured with the insurrectos will be liable to summary execution, and the tension becomes even keener. "The situation," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "carries more dynamite than the average American realizes." And the question uppermost in the mind of every editorial commentator seems to be: What purpose prompted President Taft, without warning and without adequate explanation, to order what one paper calls "the most sensational military movement in our history"? Perhaps the nearest approach to an official answer is supplied by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), who, because of the swarm of conflicting rumors and explanations which gained currency, was "permitted" to make "an unofficial but authoritative statement of the views and purposes of the Administration and of the conditions which made the border mobilization necessary." From this statement we learn that

A FIRM TREAD AT EIGHTY.

"The physical condition of President Diaz is all that could be desired," according to authentic reports reaching Washington, but "owing to his advanced age and its attendant mental ills," the reins of government have slipt into other hands. He is seen here out for a constitutional with his daughter.

> "No invasion of Mexican territory is now contemplated by the United States; but should the Mexican authorities prove unable within a reasonable period, possibly six months or longer, to stamp out the warfare, the services of the army would doubtless be offered for purposes of pacification.
>
> "It is hoped that the curtailment of supplies of contraband of war will go far to assist the Government of Mexico in establishing peace and tranquillity; but it is believed that if Mexico should prove unequal to that task, the good offices of this country would be accepted. . . . . . .
>
> "Should it become necessary ultimately for American forces to enter Mexico, they would do so solely for the purpose of restoring order, and would doubtless do so upon the condition that a general election must immediately follow, that the successful candidate must not be counted out, and that the new executive having been duly inaugurated and placed in control of the Government, the American troops would promptly retire.
>
> "The reports which reach Washington and which are accepted as authentic, indicate that the physical condition of President Diaz is all that could be desired, but that owing to his advanced age and its attendant mental ills, the actual direction of the Government has devolved almost entirely on the Secretary of State, Señor Enrique Creel, and his associates in the Cabinet."

On the same day Secretary of War Dickinson assured a correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.) that "there can be no excuse for intervention unless the Mexican Government proves negligent in protecting the persons or property of foreign residents." He also stated that the purpose of the movement was the enforcement of the neutrality laws. But in spite of these explanations many papers seem to feel, with the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), that "there is something of moment still withheld from the public." It is due to Mr. Taft, the New Orleans paper thinks, to suppose that "some sort of crisis is swiftly approaching in

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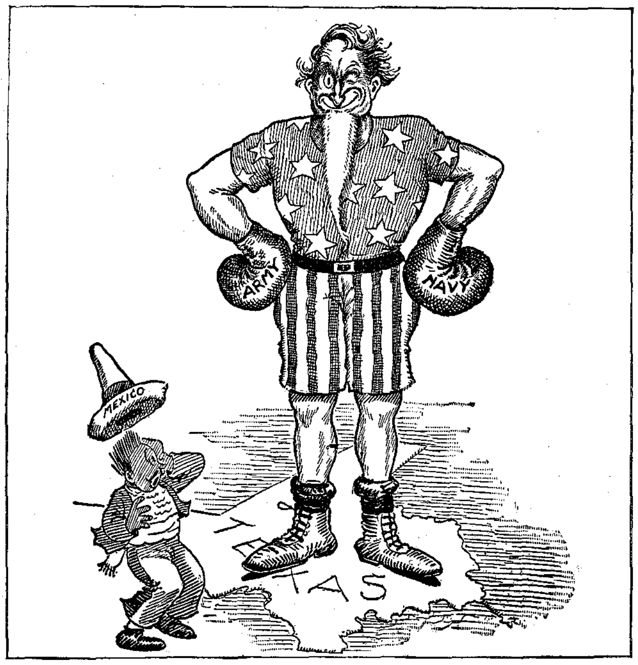
Mexico." The alternative theory, it adds, is that "somebody in authority on our own side of the line has blundered grossly."

The suggestion of intervention, even in the event of a crisis, is coldly received by a large section of the press. Such a move, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), would almost certainly be so resented by Mexico that "the United States would quickly discover that it had entered upon a war of conquest." Even the mobilization on the border, some papers think, has set us back a century in the esteem of the Mexicans and of all South and Central American people. "Why should the United States insist that the rebellion in a neighboring country must cease?" asks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) caps it with another question: "If Mexico were to plant a large army and navy on the edge of the United States, with the announcement that these forces were to be used against us in case we did not handle our affairs to suit Mexico, what would happen?"



"FIGHT? NO! ONLY SHOWING A FRIEND MY COSTUME."
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

"There is enough of the old-time detestation of tyranny in this country," thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "to make the popular sympathy overwhelmingly with those fighting for freedom." And the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.) remarks:

> "The Mexican revolutionists may or may not be competent to run the country better than has Diaz. That is not relevant. The point is that they represent a protest against an autocratic form of government. Should this nation, made by the blood of patriots and founded in democracy, throw the weight of its influence against them? Enforcing neutrality laws is one thing and massing 20,000 troops to overawe and intimidate a band of rebels who are struggling against a North American czarism is quite another."

Two statements which have appeared in many of the Washington dispatches are challenged in more than one quarter. The first of these is the assertion that this country must prevent the shipment of arms and munitions of war to revolutionary forces in a country with which we are at peace. "No such obligation exists," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

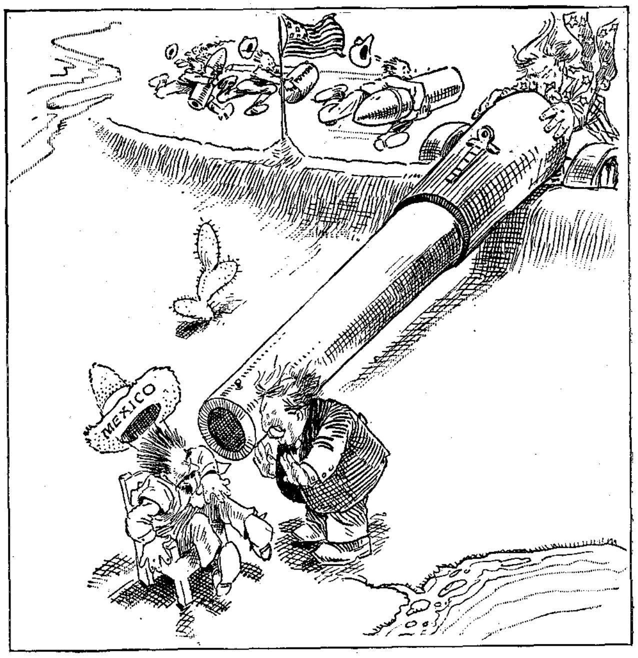
> "Nothing of the kind can be found in the entire chapter of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to neutrality. A 'military expedition' set on foot on our territory is, of course, illegal; it is made a misdemeanor for an American citizen to 'enlist' on the soil of his own country to serve in a war in a country with which we are at peace; attempts to fit out a 'vessel of war' in like circumstances, are declared illegal, and subject any citizen of the United States guilty of them to a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for ten years; and collectors of customs are bound to detain any ship 'manifestly built for warlike purposes' of which the cargo shall consist 'principally of arms and munitions of war.' But the sale and shipment of arms to either belligerent are not forbidden. They are, of course, sold and shipped subject to seizure as contraband, but that is the affair of the owner and consignee, not of the Government. There can be no ground, therefore, for the assertion that our soldiers are sent to the border to prevent the sending of rifles and ammunition across it. No obligation, either legal or moral, rests upon our Government to undertake to prevent it."

Nevertheless, we read that the commander of our troops at Calexico, Cal., has notified the commander of the insurgent forces at Mexicali, Mex., that he will enforce the following regulations on the border:

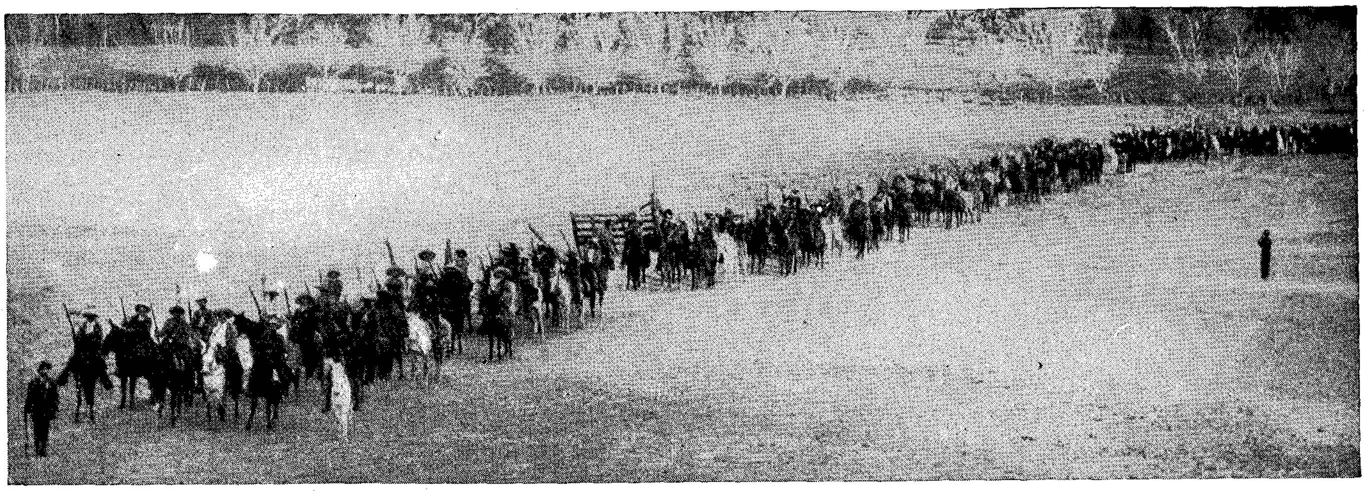
> 1. No American or Mexican insurgent will be permitted to cross the border between the United States and Mexico, whether armed or unarmed.
> 2. The insurgents will not be permitted to purchase any arms or supplies of any kind in the United States.
> 3. Any insurgent crossing the border will be taken into custody and disarmed.

The second statement to meet with editorial dissent is the claim that "under the Monroe Doctrine we must protect the property of foreigners as well as Americans in Mexico." Attacking that position, the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) says:

> "The Monroe Doctrine is neither an elastic phrase nor a jingo fetish. And it has no more to do with the Mexican situation than the binomial theorem. A rereading of that memorable message of 1823 is in order by all who have forgotten the essence of our national creed:
>
> "'The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers.'
>
> "To protect their citizens and their property in their lawful rights in any American country and to collect just debts, by armed force if necessary, is the privilege of any foreign nation under the Monroe Doctrine. Recent history in Haiti and Venezuela makes absurd the excuse that the United States is in duty bound to safeguard Europeans and their interests in Mexico. . . . . . .



TAFT—"Calm yourself, sir, we're only practising."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*



WHAT IS KEEPING MEXICO'S RULERS AWAKE NIGHTS.
A column of Mexican revolutionists, under General Blanco, on the march near Casas Grandes.

"As to the protection of 'American property' in Mexico, there is no warrant in written law or precedent for such protection by bayonets and bullets. The investor who puts his money into any foreign land does so wholly at his own risk."

The one possible development in which the duty of the United States would be a matter of doubt, the same paper goes on to say, would be the possible execution by Mexican authorities of American "soldiers of fortune" taken in arms against the Government. We read:

"The rights of such revolutionary soldiers to exemption from the summary penalty, under Mexico's constitutional 'suspension of personal guaranties,' would depend entirely upon whether such a state of belligerency existed as to entitle them to treatment as prisoners of war. That problem has not yet arisen."

In this connection interest attaches to the case of Lawrence F. Converse and Edwin M. Blatt, two young Americans imprisoned at Juarez, whose release has been formally requested by our State Department.

THE REMEDY FOR MEXICAN UNREST.
A column of American troops marching to the Mexican border.

Many papers, however, refuse to "view with alarm" the recent developments along the Mexican border. Among these are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman* (Dem.), the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.), the Washington *Star* (Ind.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the New York *American* (Ind.), the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). Says *The Press*:

"The possible prospect of intervention in Mexico to maintain order and protect foreign and American investments creates no alarm and anxiety because the American public is now accustomed to these steps and has found that they carry neither national nor international risks.

"Let alone the Spanish War, the United States in a decade has interfered in China and had a division of troops there for half a year. It has massed a strong fleet at Tangier, Morocco, to rescue a kidnaped American. It has landed marines in Santo Domingo, settled its debt, and brought peace and growing prosperity. It has entered Cuba, suppress insurrection, held a fair election, and left quiet and order behind. It has created the Republic of Panama and opened the way to the Canal. It has kept the peace in Nicaraguan ports. It has settled the Honduras debt.

"The United States has done this without a single entanglement. Each intervention has done its work and each has left the land entered free to work out its own destiny, the better for the temporary presence of American troops.

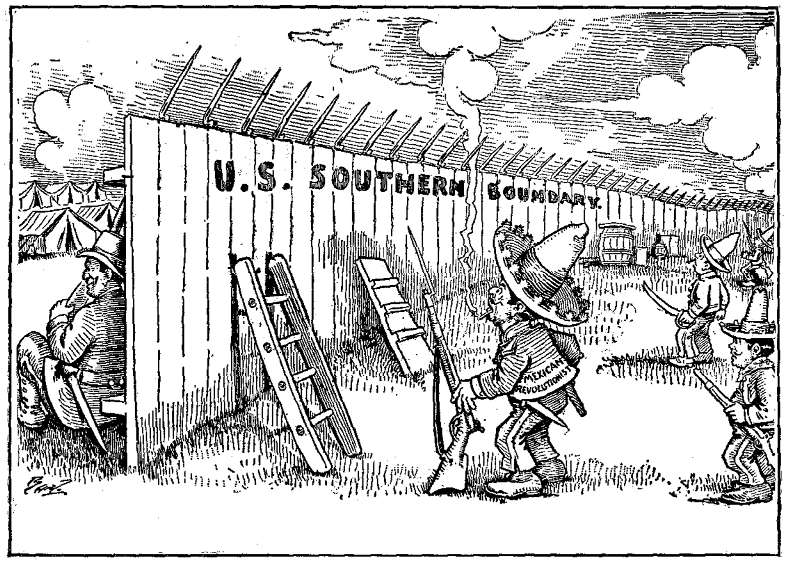
"This is a mighty good ten years' record. It reassures. It prevents anxiety. Not even the stock market is affected."

UNLIMITED ARBITRATION WITH ENGLAND

UNLIMITED ARBITRATION between Great Britain and the United States, a sure step toward the establishment of lasting peace between all the nations of earth, such, enthusiasts declare, is the promise held forth in the speech in which Sir Edward Grey so strongly indorsed President Taft's pronouncements in favor of the peaceful adjudication of all international differences.

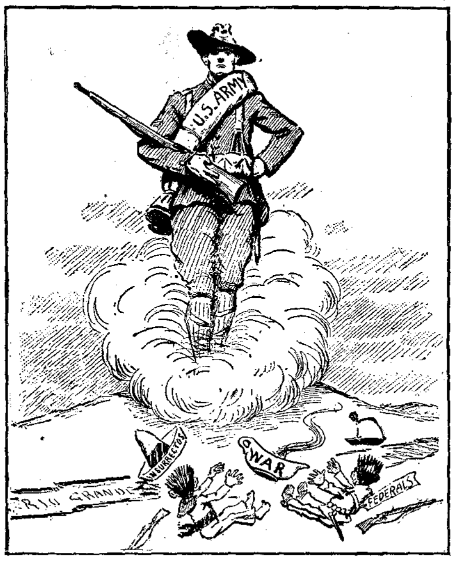
"We believe that the great word coming from the heart of mankind and uttered by the spirit of God has been spoken," affirms a manifesto of English non-conformist ministers supporting Sir Edward's position. "God speed the ratification of such a treaty," said Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the last Parliament. "The Secretary for Foreign Affairs will find no heartier friends of such a policy than those in the Unionist party," said A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition.

While there are those who maintain that compulsory arbitration of all international differences, including such as involve "national honor," is either impossible or objectionable, peace advocates, it is admitted, have good ground for hope both in the cordial reception of Sir Edward's speech in the House of Commons, and in the general approval it elicits from the newspapers of England and the United States. Further, Washington dispatches announce that actual negotiations for a new treaty for the arbitration of all disputes between the two nations have been postponed only until information of the attitude of Great Britain could be obtained. As the State Department has received from the American Embassy at London a report to the effect that Sir Edward's speech, coming from



SPIKES ON THE FENCE.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



THE LAMP AND THE GENIE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

UNCLE SAM'S SURPRIZE PARTY.

him as acting government leader, has been approved by both the Government and Opposition press of Great Britain, many papers intimate that the necessary negotiations will shortly be initiated by Secretary of State Knox and James Bryce, the British Ambassador.

Strangely enough, Sir Edward Grey's great peace speech was delivered by him while supporting the estimates for greater naval expenditures. Sir Edward warned his hearers that while circumstances made these expenditures necessary, still, unless the evil of the increasing cost of armament was brought home, "the rivalry will continue and it must in the long run break down civilization." Further, he said:

> "You are having this great burden piled up in times of peace, and if it goes on increasing by leaps and bounds as it has done in the last generation, it will become intolerable. There are those who think that it will lead to war precisely because it is already becoming intolerable. I think it much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by an internal revolution, by a revolt of the masses of men against taxation."

Arbitration, while it is advancing, he continued, must be greatly extended before it can have an effect upon the expenditures for armaments. Then,

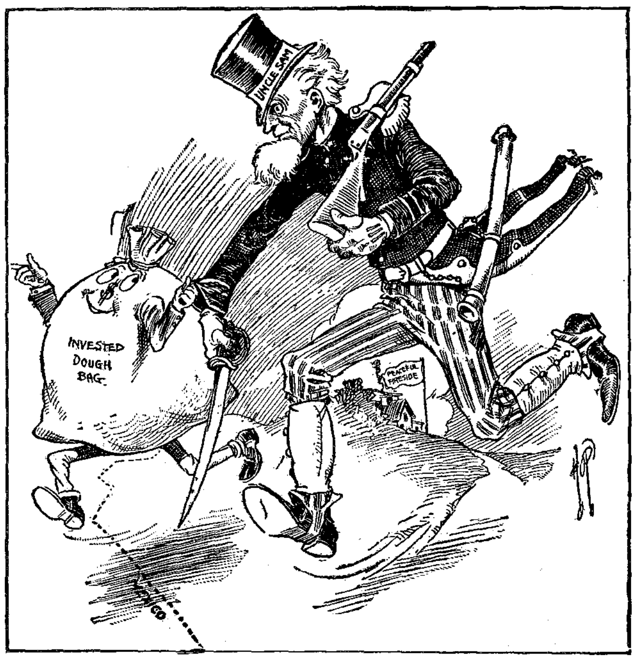
> "I should perhaps have thought it unprofitable to mention arbitration, had it not been for the fact that twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before. His words are pregnant with very far-reaching consequences.
>
> "Mr. Taft recently made the statement that he does not see personally any reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration. He has also exprest the opinion that if the United States could negotiate a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court on every question that could not be settled by negotiation, no matter what was involved, a long step forward would be taken.
>
> "These are bold and courageous words. We have no proposal before us and unless public opinion rises to the height of discussing a proposal of that kind, it can not be carried out. But supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that under no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that it would have a beneficent effect. The nations that made such an agreement might be exposed to attack from a third Power. This would probably lead to their following with an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation which had refused to arbitrate.
>
> "I do not think that a statement of this kind made by a man in Mr. Taft's position should go without response. In entering into an agreement of that kind there would be risks, and you would have to be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride in such an agreement as that proposed by the United States. We should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should feel it something so far-reaching in its consequences that it required not only the signature of both Governments but the deliberately decided sanction of Parliament. That I believe would be obtained. . . . . . .
>
> "What may be impossible to one generation may be possible to another. The great nations of the earth are in bondage, increasing bondage, and it is not impossible that in some of the future years they will discover, as individuals have discovered, that the law is a better remedy than force, and that in all the time they have been in bondage the prison-door has been locked on the inside."

The speech of President Taft, mentioned by Sir Edward Grey, was delivered March 22, 1910, before the National Arbitration and Peace League. In it he said:

> "I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or matters of national proprietorship."

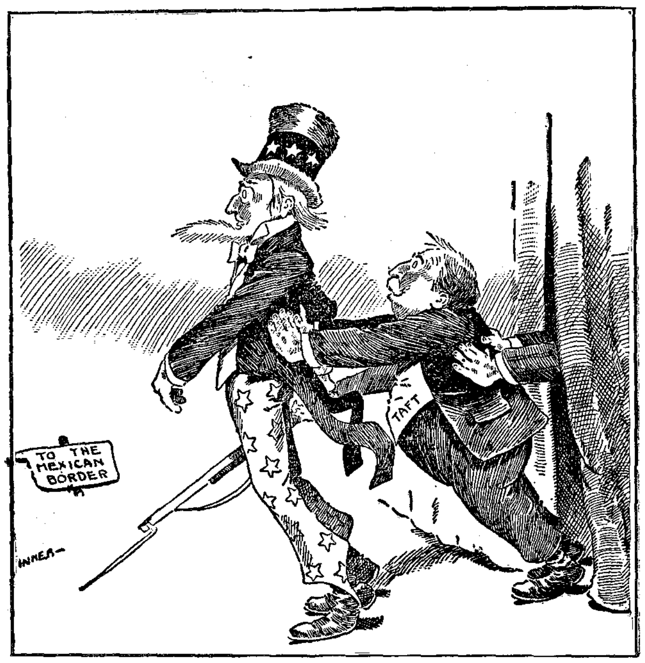
On both sides of the Atlantic the speech has been generally applauded by the press and public men, tho some American editorial writers, while welcoming broader arbitration, deprecate what they interpret as allusions to the possibility of a defensive or offensive alliance. In England *The Pall Mall Gazette* says that Sir Edward's response to President Taft's suggestion "carries with it the full strength of English feeling and opinion"; and *The Westminster Gazette* hopes that the great movement of the English-speaking peoples toward peace will go forward and prosper. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, as already quoted, has declared himself heartily in accord with the movement; and while the leaders of the Nationalist party have declared that Home Rule for Ireland must be precedent to the acceptance of the suggested treaty, they intimate that Home Rule and broader arbitration are not far off.

Altho Adjutant-General Verbeck, of New York, deplores that Andrew Carnegie's peace fund, the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference, and kindred influences make it difficult to recruit desirable men for the State National Guard, the press of the United States remains favorable to anything that makes for the discouragement of war. "Let America move for peace!" cries the New York *World*, and many other influential papers second the motion. But some take pains to show that arbitration does not mean alliance, as when the Washington *Post* declares that,



TO THE FRONT.

—Hop in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News.*



WHO'S BEHIND IT?

—Winner in the Pittsburg *Post.*

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

"An arbitration treaty with Great Britain, going further than any such treaty has gone, would be popular; but a treaty of alliance between the United States and English-speaking nations, or any other nation, is out of the question. It would never be ratified if negotiated, and it is highly improbable that any administration would so far depart from the traditional American policy as to negotiate such a contract.

"'Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none,' is part of the unwritten Constitution of the United States."

Still others, while friendly to the idea, point out that there may be difficulties other than "national honor." Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests,

"Perhaps upon reflection it would be found that there are some things which the United States would not be prepared to submit to arbitration. There is the Monroe Doctrine, for instance. Suppose its reasonableness and its rightfulness were challenged by some Power whose ambitions it obstructs, or whose interests it contravenes. Should we be willing to have that issue decided at The Hague? Or suppose China were to summon us into court on the complaint that we discriminated against its nationals. How about that?"

A widely circulated press dispatch from Washington states that informal negotiations between representatives of the two nations, which have been proceeding for a considerable time, have developed only two practical difficulties:

"First, the insistence of the American Senate upon its constitutional right to pass upon each and every question to be submitted to arbitration, which, it is recognized, would involve a separate treaty in every case. The second obstacle is found in framing the declaration in favor of general arbitration so as to exclude questions involving national policy.

"Emphasis is laid on the statement that it is not contemplated to provide for anything in the nature of an alliance, defensive, offensive, or otherwise, between the two principals to the projected treaty."

In Germany the Social Democrats have responded with a notice that they will introduce into the Reichstag a resolution calling on the Government to begin negotiations for a "naval peace" with England. And while the *Reichsbote* ascribes Sir Edward's attitude to fear, and the Hamburger *Nachrichten* considers the checking of military and naval increase an impossibility, the *Berliner Tageblatt* cordially favors negotiations between England and Germany looking to the limitation of armaments.

THE GOVERNMENT'S UNDER-HOLD ON THE CORPORATIONS

THE RETENTION of $27,000,000 in the public treasury is thought a small matter by editorial observers, when compared with the establishment of the Government's right to investigate the books of corporations. Yet both are among the results of the decision by which the Supreme Court last week unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the corporation tax. President Taft himself, in his special message to Congress defending the tax, declared that one of its chief merits would be "the Federal supervision, which must be exercised in order to make the law effective, over the annual accounts and business transactions of all companies." It would mean, he urged, "a long step toward that supervising control of corporations which may prevent further abuse of power." Ever since its enactment in August of 1909 the tax has been the target for a legal fusillade. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) recalls the fact that "most of the Republican leaders in each chamber were opposed to the tax," when, upon the insistence of President Taft, it was attached as a rider to the Payne Tariff Bill. At the time Senator Aldrich declared that it would be repealed before it was in operation three years. It is generally regarded as the President's personal contribution to the Tariff Law, and its triumph in the courts is hailed as a Taft triumph. The St. Louis paper already quoted goes on to predict, with no evidence of enthusiasm, that "Federal charters for corporations and a broader scheme of governmental control will now be urged." Already, says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the provisions of the corporation tax "put at the disposal of the Federal Government the innermost secrets of the corporations," and the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks:

"By this means Government may if it will possess itself of every financial secret of big business. It may find out exactly how its own tariff laws operate, what necessity exists for protection, exactly how much profit has been made, the amount of water there may be in capital accounts, and whether there have been violations of the customs, the interstate commerce, and the antitrust laws.

"In comparison with a power such as this, so great as almost to stagger the imagination, the revenue produced becomes a trifling incident. The energy of the act and its potentialities for justice or injustice are all contained in the clauses which admit Government to the innermost places of finance, commerce, and industry."

Says the New York *American* (Ind.), rejoicing over the establishment of the principle of complete corporate publicity—

> "It is settled now that the corporations are responsible agents of public welfare—responsible in the distinct sense that THE GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO OPEN THEIR BOOKS AND SCRUTINIZE THEIR OPERATIONS, THEIR ASSETS, AND THEIR EARNINGS.
>
> "Henceforth we have a plain way of escape from that exhausting conflict between corporate enterprise and the law-making power, which in the past has been the most ominous fact in American life. It has wasted our resources and has continually threatened us with commercial paralysis and national impoverishment.
>
> "This moment is the time to take due note of the fact that we have made a tremendous mistake in our dealing with the problem of corporate combination. The mistake may now be confest without alarm, because it has now become remediable. We have but to seize the new opportunity offered by the corporation-tax decision—and to follow its obvious leading.
>
> "We have the light of European experience to guide us to industrial peace. Great Britain and Germany, for example, have undergone a trust development exactly parallel with our own. BUT THEY HAVE NEVER HAD A TRUST PROBLEM. THEY HAVE REGARDED GRAND-SCALE BUSINESS AS A DESIRABLE AND INEVITABLE MODERN DEVELOPMENT. ACCORDINGLY, THEY HAVE EXERTED THE STRENGTH OF LAW, NOT TO DESTROY COMBINATIONS, BUT TO COMPEL THEM TO BE SOCIALLY USEFUL.
>
> "The great corporations in Europe are not hated by the public, because they have grown up in an atmosphere of public responsibility. They have not been allowed to exercise a corrupting influence in legislation, and they have never been permitted to inflate prices in order to pay dividends on floods of watered stock."

The right of secrecy in business has always been jealously guarded, remarks the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.), "but the time has arrived when the firm whose growth smothers all competition must be in a position to prove that its growth was not furthered by illegal and unfair methods."

A number of papers remark that, while the constitutionality of the corporation tax is now established beyond dispute, the question of its expediency remains open. Thus the New York *Herald* (Ind.) reminds us that the corporation is a "superior bit of modern business mechanism," and argues that to tax it "is very much as if Congress were to impose a tax on the use of the modern reaper and drive the farmer back to the old scythe or sickle." It foresees "a wide-spread reversion to partnerships," as an escape not only from the tax, but from "the inquisitorial visitations of the tax-gatherer." Something of this movement, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us, made itself evident immediately after the tax was enacted. The New York *Commercial* (Com.) tries to console itself for the unwelcome decision with the thought that it may put an end to the movement for a Federal income tax by making the latter unnecessary. Among other papers which remain critical of the tax in spite of the credentials supplied it by the Supreme Court are the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), while the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) goes so far as to demand that the new Congress shall "send a repeal of this law to the President and see what he will do with it."

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision that the corporation-tax rider of the Payne Tariff Law is constitutional is the answer to fifteen cases appealed from the lower courts. Among the objections urged against the tax were: First, that it is a direct tax not apportioned among the States, and therefore unconstitutional; second, that it is a Federal tax on creatures of the State, under the protection of the State Government, and enjoying no rights or privileges from the Federal Government; third, that it is unequal and arbitrary, because levied on corporations while exempting partnerships and individuals engaged in the same kinds of business. To the first objection the Court, speaking through Justice Day, replies that, unlike the income tax, which was declared unconstitutional in 1895, this is not a direct tax on property, but an excise tax on "doing business with the advantages which inhere in the peculiarities of corporate or joint stock organization." It is a tax measured by income rather than a tax on income. In answer to the second objection Justice Day points out that the Supreme Court had already, in earlier cases, declared that "such business activities, tho exercised because of State-created franchises, are not beyond the taxing power of the United States." He disposes of the third and apparently more formidable objection in the following words:

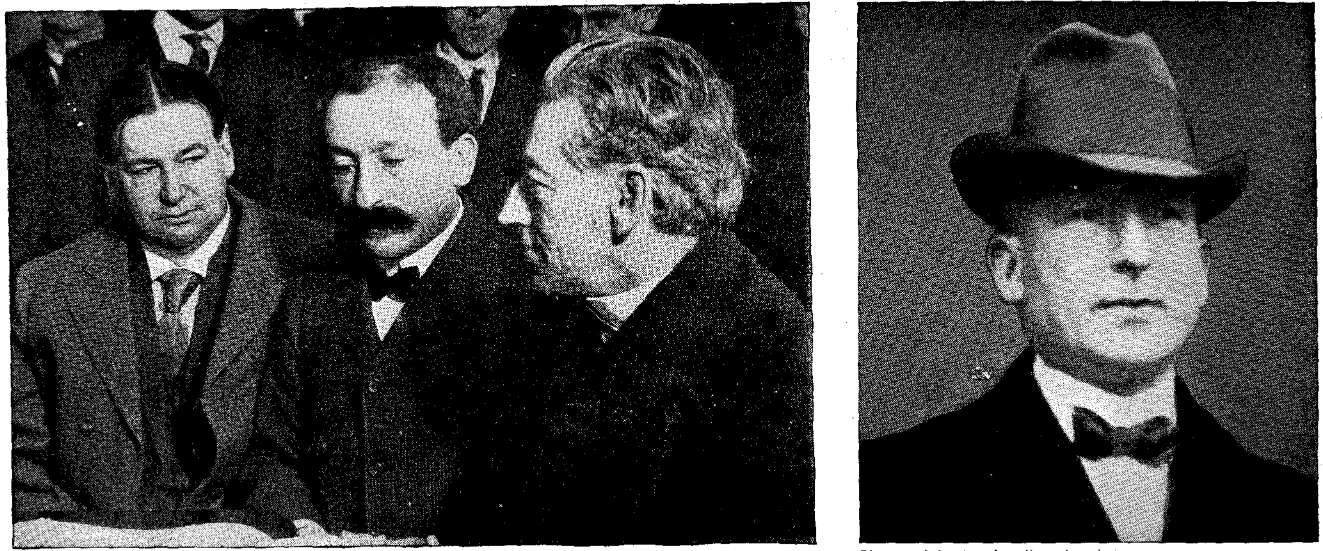
> "The thing taxed is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the actual transactions may be the same, whether conducted by individuals or corporations, but the tax is laid upon the privileges which exist in conducting business with the advantages which inhere in the corporate capacity of those taxed, and which are not enjoyed by private firms or individuals. These advantages are obvious, and have led to the formation of such companies in nearly all branches of trade.
>
> "The continuity of the business, without interruption by death or dissolution, the transfer of property interests by the disposition of shares of stock, the advantages of business controlled and managed by corporate directors, the general absence of individual liability, these and other things inhere in the advantages of business thus conducted, which do not exist when the same business is conducted by private individuals or partnerships. It is this distinctive privilege which is the subject of taxation, not the mere buying or selling or handling of goods, which may be the same, whether done by corporations or individuals."

According to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the close of the last fiscal year there were 262,490 taxable corporations—that is, corporations with a net income of over $5,000—on the lists of the internal revenue bureau. The capital stock of these corporations was $52,371,626,752, their bonded and other indebtedness was $31,383,952,696, and their net income was $3,125,481,101.

ABRAHAM RUEF IN JAIL

ABRAHAM RUEF, of San Francisco, seems so pleased to be in prison that it is rather strange that he tried so persistently to keep out. "The experience is not so unpleasant as people might think," he said to a San Francisco *Chronicle* reporter who called to interview him. He describes the institution as a kind of Utopia, and says he expects to be able to complete his studies in altruism by observing his fellow prisoners. Yet he has spent the last three years in fighting off, by every known legal device, the sentence that is to give him fourteen years in Utopia for this interesting pastime. Ruef, as the editorial remarks on his case remind us, after being indicted on 129 counts for bribery and extortion and after various confessions, jury disagreements, and sensational incidents, including the shooting of prosecutor Heney, was convicted and sentenced to jail in December, 1908. After spending a year in the county jail, he was released on bail, was denied a new trial by the Appellate Court, and last January asked the Supreme Court for a rehearing. This was at first granted, but the order was found to be irregular and was vacated. So he dons the stripes, which, as *The Chronicle* reporter noted with a fine eye, fit him badly. No doubt that can be remedied. After remarking that prison experience is not so unpleasant as outsiders ignorantly suppose, the ex-boss continues:

> "There is a lot of human interest here and to an observer like myself it is all interesting. Here every one is on the same level and the conditions completely exemplify the ideal Utopia.
>
> "Here every man does his allotted share of work, as is the dream of the advanced Socialist, and no man is higher than another by virtue of his station in life, his wealth, or his birth. All men here are indeed equal, if not free. I believe that I will have a certain amount of enjoyment in watching events



Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine." Photograph by American Press Association.

"THE BODY MAY BE PUT IN JAIL, BUT THERE CAN BE NO IMPRISONMENT FOR THE SOUL."

Abraham Ruef at his trial (in the center), and on his way to prison, after visiting the barber. The California papers regret that the corrupt rich men who used this philosophic boss as their agent could not be sent to keep him company.

> here, and I know that what I observe will be of great assistance to me in attaining a better understanding of just what is meant by a perfect Utopia.
>
> "The uniform, which some look upon as a badge of shame, is of itself nothing to me. The feeling with which the uniform is seen is merely subjective, and has but little basis in fact. It typifies an idea—that stripes mark a degradation. It is merely the association of the fact with the idea that causes persons to think of a prison suit with horror. The zebra is no less beautiful than the horse, for instance. With him the stripes are an ornament, increasing his value. If a company of soldiers marched down Market Street clothed in the uniform I am wearing they would be admired and thought fine-looking, and the uniform would be praised. I feel no shame in wearing it because my conscience is easy. . . . . . .
>
> "I intend strictly to abide by the rules and will do whatever I am told to do as cheerfully and as well as I can. I understand that I am to work in the jute-mill at first, and I believe that my work there will give a great opportunity to complete my studies along the line of altruism."

In another interview he expresses these sentiments:

> "The body may be put in jail, but there can be no imprisonment for the soul. Tho the heart be heavy-laden, mind will yet reign supreme. For me there is neither terror nor disgrace in that which I see before me. Pain, and sorrow, and grief, yes—for the anguish and suffering of those I leave behind me. They are the unfortunate victims."

Ruef's delight at entering prison makes it unanimous, to judge from the California papers, which are heartily glad he is wearing his new suit. "The fact that others were equally guilty and yet have gone free is a reproach on the administration of justice in San Francisco, but it does not help Ruef at all, nor may it be alleged in mitigation of his punishment," declares *The Call*. "No one doubts that his punishment is just," agrees the San Francisco *Chronicle*, but "the unfortunate thing is that the worst villain in the gang has thus far escaped." This paper credits Ruef with some human qualities, but Schmitz "is a villain pure and simple, utterly sordid, faithless to every trust, with no qualities to attach any man to him in the bonds of friendship, selling himself in cold blood to any buyer." No more contemptible person ever lived, we are informed, than this man "whom the deluded people of San Francisco three times elected to be their chief magistrate." The Los Angeles *Express* also denounces this "wicked co-conspirator" of Ruef, and it goes even further:

> "But, more wholesome in its influence than the imprisonment of Ruef, more remedial in its effect than the incarceration of Schmitz, would be the execution of penitentiary sentences upon corrupt rich men, representing monopolistic special privilege and private interest, who used Ruef and used Schmitz to debauch the government of a city and rob its people of their property.
>
> "As long as they remain at liberty and in the undisturbed possession of their ill-gotten and dishonest gains, to obtain which they corrupted government, so long justice under the law will have failed, even tho Ruef rightly suffers."

CONTROLLING COLD STORAGE

THE COLD-STORAGE egg must tell its age, say the lawmakers of Indiana and Minnesota, and pending bills for cold-storage regulation are also expected to pass the New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts legislatures. The wide-spread suspicion that present refrigerating methods are in no small share responsible for the high cost of living and the prevalence of ptomain poisoning also led to an investigation by the United States Senate Committee on Manufactures. While Chairman Heyburn presented his report too late for any action by the late Congress, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls attention to his estimate that the average number of cases of cold-storage eggs held in New York is 700,000 and in Chicago 1,000,000. According to this report, "there is a strong showing made in support of the proposition that the cold-storage people always trade with the oldest stock, and that when new eggs come into the market they are withheld from the public in order that eggs already becoming deteriorated from storage may pass out." A recommendation which the Philadelphia paper thinks worthy of the notice of the Pennsylvania legislature is the time limit after which the food articles named should be considered adulterated:

> "Beef, seven months; veal, four months; pork, four months; sheep, four months; lamb, three months; poultry, three months; game, three months; fish, three months; eggs, three months; butter, three months."

The framers of the bills in the State legislatures have been content with setting a horizontal limit, of nine months in Indiana, of six months in New York and New Jersey, with a possible extension to one year by special permission of the Board of Health. These States order the tagging of food products with their receipt in cold storage, and, in Indiana, upon their removal also. Provision is made for strict supervision and inspection of refrigerating plants.

There seems to be a general belief on the part of the newspapers that such legislation is badly needed. And a pamphlet issued by the American Warehousemen's Association expresses hearty approval of the inspection, supervision, and publicity features, but calls a time limit unnecessary "by reason of the protection afforded the public by the proposed inspection." The New York *Tribune* does not believe that the warehousemen ought to be concerned about the limitation of time to be put on storage:

> "The public will fix its own limit as soon as it has sufficient data to judge by. The primary issue is one merely of fair and open dealing. A purchaser ought to have some assurance that he is getting what he asks for and is willing to pay for. If he pays for fresh eggs he should get fresh eggs, not stored eggs merely classified as fresh. If he has faith in the storage system and prefers eggs six or nine months old, he ought to have some evidence that fresh-laid eggs are not being palmed off on him. The best way to educate the public to an appreciation of the merits of stored food products is to use labels which will show the exact periods of detention in storage."

The Jersey City *Journal* reminds the cold-storage men that the mystery about the age of eggs hurts their business more than any publicity would. The New Jersey measure is praised by the Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer*, and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* asks the Pennsylvania legislature not to let so worthy an example go by unheeded. The bill which was carried in the New York Assembly, despite strong opposition, by a vote of 101 to 35, and is expected to meet the approval of the Senate and the Governor, is heartily commended by many papers, and the New York *Times* believes that it "will act decidedly to curb the propensities of the ptomain poisoners." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* calls it a step in the right direction, tho "it may well be questioned whether an arbitrary time limit should be fixt and made uniform in the case of all products covered." The New York *Commercial* sees a defect in the bill in its failure to require the branding of the food with the date of its release from storage:

> "How, for instance, could a wholesaler, a jobber, a retailer, or a prospective consumer judge of the time that a cold-storage chicken may be kept with safety? He would know when it was put into storage, but how long it was there—whether one day or six months—he wouldn't know, nor would he have any means of ascertaining; nor would he know how long it had been out of storage. These are very important matters, obviously, in determining the value, the healthfulness, and the keeping qualities of a chicken. Some food-products taken out of storage Monday morning might with perfect safety be exposed for sale for ten days or a fortnight, while others taken out at the same time might be unfit to eat as early as Tuesday night; but it might be that in neither instance would the condition of the food at the time indicate what its 'staying' properties might be. If a prospective purchaser were permitted to know how long it had been out, he would then have a basis for 'gambling' on it, at least. And the purchaser of cold-storage eggs—which, being protected by the shell, can betray no sign of their condition, whether absolutely rotten or perfectly sound and eatable—would be privileged to know only when these products went into storage; the date of their emergence is of almost equal importance."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is almost time for Champ Clark to annex Mexico.—*Youngstown (O.) Telegram.*

The health of Diaz seems to be much better than that of Mexico.—*New York World.*

The next time that Senator Bailey resigns he will have had the benefit of a rehearsal.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Mr. Taft consents to Mr. Ballinger's departure in a blaze of indignant relief.—*New York Evening Post.*

It may be the army maneuvers are being held in Texas because there is more room there than anywhere else.—*Kansas City Star.*

If Champ Clark had been president, no doubt the troops would have marched in the opposite direction.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

When President Taft says every fiber of his nature rebels he indicates that there's a good-sized rebellion under way.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Senator Bailey attempted on March 4 to resign. Three days later 20,000 troops were ordered to Texas. Senator Bailey has since withdrawn his resignation. The secret is out.—*New York Financier.*

In Washington, says a dispatch, Champ Clark was the other day taken for a minister. But that's not so surprizing as the fact that in the same city William Lorimer was taken for an angel.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

And then again, Mr. Taft may have ordered the muster in Texas to prevent the monopoly of public attention and interest by Colonel Roosevelt's "swing round the circle."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The "hysterical body of headline-readers" have been persecutors of Ballinger, according to President Taft. Hadn't he better have Hitchcock put a postage tax on headlines?—*Philadelphia North American.*

During the last twelve years America has acquired some experience in the matter of governing Latin countries. This experience doubtless accounts for the absence of any demand at this time for the annexation of Mexico.—*Kansas City Star.*

A nation of Little Peterkins still wonders what it's all about.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ball cartridges are only supplied to make the maneuvers look more realistic.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Senator Bailey believes the "recall" should extend to senatorial resignations.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Taft—"Who are these fellows making trouble in Mexico?" Page—"Insurgents, sir." Taft—"I'll order out the army at once."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson of the Sixth Alabama District must be aware by this time that he backed the wrong war scare.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Lorimer was born in Manchester, England. He did not come to this country until he was five years old. What does that prove?—*Syracuse Post-Standard.* Infantile wisdom.—*New York Herald.*

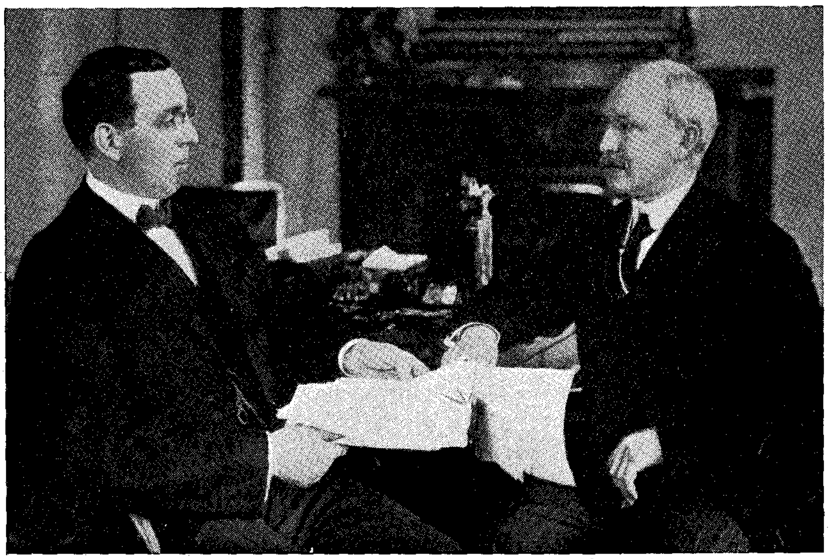
Pinchot has just sailed for Europe. Now that Ballinger is free from Government cares he probably thought discretion the better part of valor. —*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

"New Mexico will come into Statehood automatically in 1912," says the Santo Fé *New Mexican.* As for Arizona, it looks as if it must come in with an automatic gun, if at all.—*Denver Republican.*

If the Berlin press thinks that the present "maneuvers" can bear "but one interpretation," it should take a hasty glance over the American newspapers for the past few days.—*Washington Times.*

Mr. Cannon and his lieutenants are doubtless tempted to "point with pride" to the fact that the President is sending none but "regulars" to the Texas frontier.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Lawyers thrown out of work by the decision not to appeal Interstate Commerce Commission decision can cheer up. Mr. Ballinger says he will proceed against all those who have attacked him while he was Secretary of the Interior.—*Wall Street Journal.*



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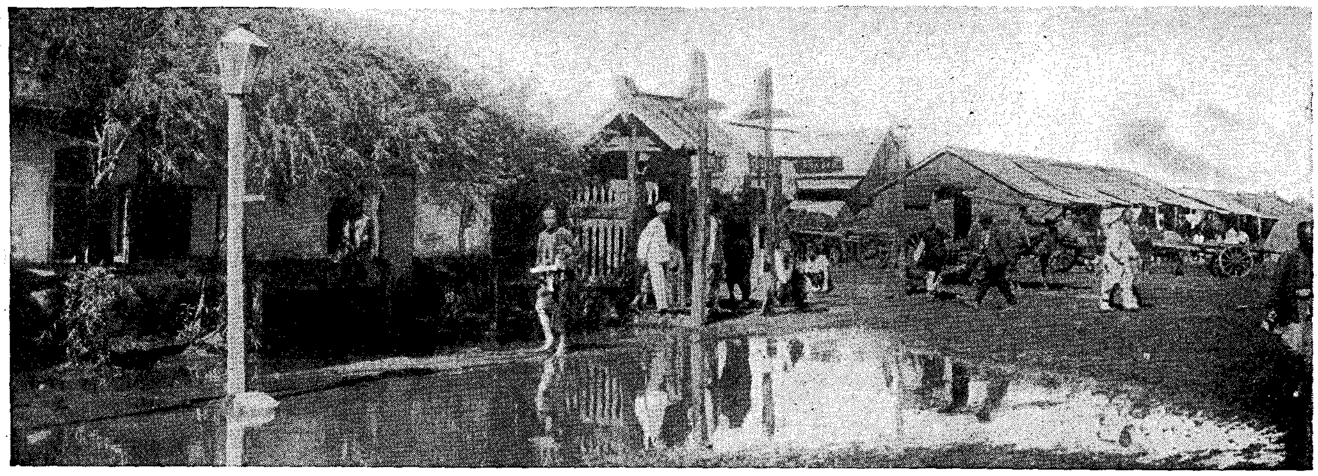
DO THEY SEE EYE TO EYE?

The new Secretary and the ex-Secretary discussing the affairs of the Interior Department.

FOREIGN COMMENT



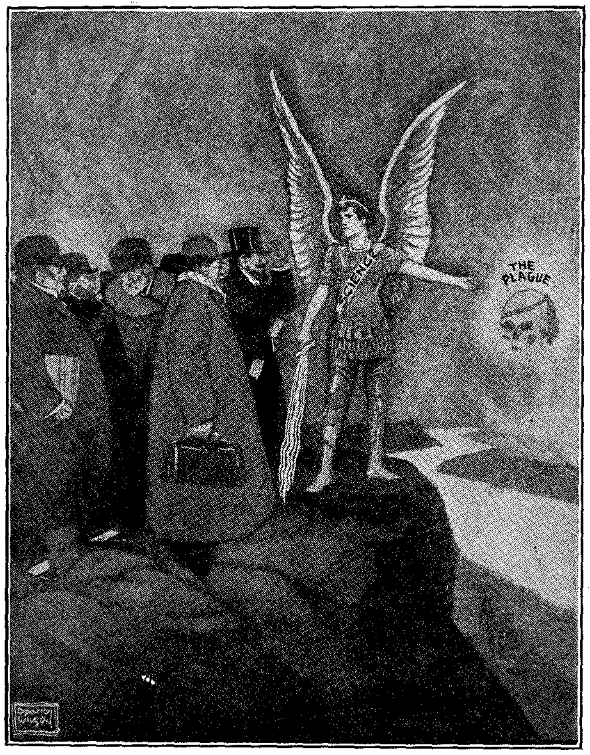
WHERE THE PLAGUE STARTED IN HARBIN.

The heart of the Chinese quarter, in the swamps of the Sungari River, where the plague found ideal conditions for itself in the lack of cleanliness and sanitation.

JAPAN'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE PLAGUE

JAPAN is doing more than China for the suppression of the plague in Manchuria, say the Japanese press. As soon as the disease appeared in Harbin, the South Manchuria Railway decided to expend $300,000 for the disinfection of the railway zone under its control while the Japanese Administration at Port Arthur appropriated $200,000 for a similar purpose. This is ten times the sum appropriated by the Chinese Government to fight the plague. The vigorous nature of Japan's efforts to checkmate the disease may be gaged from the following description in the Osaka *Mainichi*:

"The South Manchuria Railway Company erected in Mukden and Yincow isolation hospitals each adequate to accommodate a thousand patients, and for the time being the railway has suspended the transportation of Chinese. As the Chinese coolies engaged in the *rikisha* traffic show greater susceptibility to the plague than other Chinese, the railway authorities have prohibited the traffic within the railway concessions in the important cities. Only the other day a Chinese passenger in a train on the Antung-Mukden line was found to have a suspicious disease. The railway at once burned the whole train, and quarantined all the passengers. When a case of infection was found in a Japanese house in Dairen, the house was instantly reduced to ashes by order of the municipality."



THE PLAGUE AS THE LATEST YELLOW PERIL.

The German Emperor's historic cartoon in a new setting.

—*The Graphic* (London).

In a statement given to the press by Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau at Port Arthur, it is estimated that up to the latter part of January fatal cases of infection reached at least 7,000. We are further informed:

"The Japanese Administration ordered a general disinfection of Chinese residences within the leased territory of Kwantung, barred the Chinese from being employed as water-carriers, removed the Chinese restaurants from Japanese quarters, and suspended the Chinese hostelries and places of amusement. Owing to the Chinese superstition with regard to cremation and prejudice against isolation hospitals, the natives are reluctant to notify the authorities when infected with the plague. To counteract this tendency the Japanese Administration offers a reward of $50 for any one who will report concealed cases of infection to the authorities."

The Government at Peking is perhaps doing its best to cope with the plague, but the Japanese press accuse the local Chinese authorities in Manchuria of procrastination, indifference, and even contriving to thwart Japanese efforts for the suppression of the plague. The Viceroy of Manchuria, says the Mukden correspondent of the Osaka *Asahi*, has been unwilling to cooperate with the Japanese, "vainly fancying that the activities of a foreign nation within the borders of China mean an affront to her dignity and sovereign rights, no matter how well-meaning and altruistic such activities may be." The correspondent adds:

"What a pity that the plague was not checked and isolated when it first started. Mandjuria and Halar, where the disease made its advent, are separated from the nearest Manchurian town, Tsitsihar, by several hundred miles of mountains and barren plains, virtually uninhabited. It would have been easy to stay its advance, if the local Chinese authorities had only been alive to the gravity of the situation and had the ability and willingness to act promptly. Not only did they fail to do this, but they adopted their characteristic shilly-shalying attitude toward the Japanese proposal to adopt vigorous measures. It is, however, refreshing to note that the Chinese authorities have at last awakened to their inability to grapple with the situation alone, and have decided to act in unison with Japan for the common weal of humanity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DELCASSÉ BACK IN POWER

THE REAPPEARANCE in the new French Cabinet of a minister who was dropt only five or six years ago at the request of Germany, sets people wondering whether the new French Government is to adopt an anti-German policy. It will be remembered that Mr. Delcassé was Foreign Minister during the Morocco difficulty with Germany and was dropt from the Cabinet in 1905, at the suggestion of the German Chancellor, whose African policy he had opposed. This brilliant diplomat was dismissed without much regret on the part of the contemporary Paris press, altho London papers deplored his removal. On the day following his retirement he was styled by the *Matin* "a tactless and dangerous minister." He had placed his country in "a humiliating position," declared the *Siècle* of the same date; but his only fault was the acceptance of the portfolio in the first instance, chimed in the *Aurore*. He deserved his fall for truckling to the democracy, declared the *Action*. The *Petite République* exprest a hope that his methods would "disappear with him." The *Temps* justified his dismissal on the ground that his policy produced "irritation in Germany." The *Gaulois* exprest its sense of "relief." He had "the whole world against him," declared the *Figaro*. He was assailed even by the Radical *Lanterne*, the *Eclair*, and the *Humanité*, which last at the present moment, however, utters a lyric strain of jubilation over the creation of a new Cabinet in which he takes the important portfolio of Minister of Marine.

THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ,

French Minister of Marine, whose appointment the Austrian papers think "bodes no good" and is a "menace to the peace of Europe."

Yet Mr. Delcassé, according to the current English, French, German, and Austrian papers, is palpably the ablest man in the Monis Ministry, which the *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks will perhaps "soon seek to pick a quarrel with Germany." It is a "mere ministry of remnants," of men who, like Delcassé, have been "dismissed for incapacity," exclaims the *Autorité* (Paris). "Inharmonious incompetencies" is the term applied by the *République Française* (Paris) to the new ministers, who, adds the *Lanterne*, can not be expected "to defend the lay school and fight without pity against the religious orders" "in company with such collaborators as Mr. Delcassé," who is not an extreme Radical. But the *Aurore* (Paris) thinks that the ministry "is perfectly homogeneous; a Cabinet of conquerors."

"It is genuine radicalism" that has come into power "to bring about fiscal reforms and to restore to the disgusted and half-murdered proletariat confidence in the virtue of the Republic," ecstatically cries the *Humanité* (Paris). The Clerical *Soleil* (Paris), however, ironically rejoices over the rise of a ministry whose absurd combination of unfitnesses insures an early downfall.

The German newspapers naturally comment on the return to power of their supposed enemy, and the semi-official *Koelnische Zeitung* guardedly observes:

> "The French press have remarked that in Germany some objections have been made to the return of Mr. Delcassé . . . but no German thinks of exerting influence upon the choice of French ministers. If, as many fear, Mr. Delcassé's activity were to prove detrimental to a peaceful policy, we should greatly regret it, but it would be still less pleasant for the peace-loving parties in France than for Germany. In any case we can calmly wait and see how things develop."

"The German people must stand ready," enigmatically declares the *Post* (Berlin). "Mr. Delcassé is a program in himself, altho his best friend and companion in design, Edward of England, is dead."

The Austrian papers fulminate against Delcassé. As now placed in power he is "a menace to the peace of Europe," declares the *Reichspost* (Vienna). Mr. Delcassé "bodes the Republic no good," is the opinion of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), altho, according to the *Tageblatt* (Vienna), nothing proves that he has not by this time modified "his hostile views with regard to Germany." The official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) tries to pour oil on the troubled waters, and is seconded by the *Pester Lloyd*, which remarks:

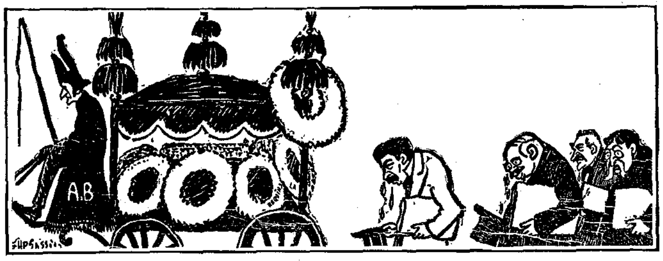
> "The political situation has been so completely changed since 1905 that we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Delcassé will again take up the thread of his hostile policy toward Berlin."

The English press are generally pleased with Delcassé's return. The London *Times* thinks his particular office will give him enough to do and keep him out of mischief. Thus we are told:

> "M. Delcassé's return to office brings him to the Ministry of Marine. He is, therefore, concerned now not directly with the policy of France, but with the means of giving it effect. His presence in the Cabinet is a guaranty against a recurrence of the discord between strategy and policy. He will not consent to any policy which to carry through exceeds the power of France, and he will not consent to any such neglect of naval preparation as would endanger the policy of the Government of which he is a member."

The London *Spectator* echoes this opinion with regard to "the strongest personality" in the Cabinet, the "excellent friend to Great Britain," whose appearance on the scene the London *Outlook* regards as "the best feature" of the recent change of ministry. As the London *Nation* has admirably put it:

> "The paradox of the whole position lies in M. Delcassé's return to power. He comes back in some sense the symbol of French self-confidence, which failed for a moment when Herr von Bülow demanded his dismissal, and became articulate in the recent campaign against M. Pichon. . . . For Europe and for France the return to power of M. Delcassé is an event of greater moment than the fall of M. Briand. He was the architect of the policy of isolation which sought to build up around the Central Powers a network of counteracting alliances and understandings. The balance of power is no longer poised where he left it. The resurrection of Turkey is the first great new fact. The new cordiality of Russia and Germany is the second. The perception in this country of the risks of any military convention with a Continental Power and the universal malaise under the burden of armaments which M. Delcassé's policy did so much to augment form the third."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HIS SADDEST THOUGHT.

BRIAND—"To think that I should be buried just before the Mardi Gras!" —*Humanité* (Paris).

BARONESS VON SUTTNER ON OUR PEACE COMMISSION

ABOUT the most practical and hopeful stroke that has been made lately in the great world-wide crusade against war is President Taft's appointment of our Peace Commission, says Baroness Bertha von Suttner in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). The Baroness wrote the book that moved the Czar to call the first Hague Peace Conference, and she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize several years ago. She has taken an active part in most of the Peace Conferences of Europe, as delegate of the Austrian Society of Peace Lovers, and edits a bright little Pacifist journal published at Dresden. She is a personal friend of Andrew Carnegie, whose labors in the cause of world peace she warmly praises in the present article, especially his subscription of $10,000,000 for the work of the Peace Commission, which was authorized last year by the President and Congress of the United States. The objects of the Commission Baroness von Suttner recalls with approbation, namely, to call the attention of other Powers to the heavy war-burden laid on the people and the calamitous character of war—evils to be met only by an international compact of peace. The means thereto, says the program set forth by Congress, lie in the founding of an international tribunal with full power to decide the disputes between governments without recourse to arms. The president of the Commission is Senator Elihu Root, and associated with him are Andrew D. White, Charlemagne Tower, Joseph H. Choate, the presidents of Harvard, Columbia, and other universities, and several State governors. President Taft's desire for arbitration of all disputes has drawn a warm response from the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, and has been indorsed by the London *Times* and other leading British organs. The Baroness says:

BARONESS VON SUTTNER,

Who says that President Taft's Government "means business' in furthering a world-wide crusade against war.

"It is evident that now, according to the Yankee phrase, the United States 'means business.' State Secretary Knox, in the name of his Government, has communicated to the Court of The Hague the peace schemes of the President. President Taft has given his opinion that the limiting phrase, 'excepting the honor and vital interests of either party are concerned,' shall be expunged from the arbitration proposal. In other words, recourse to the international peace tribunal shall be made obligatory. This has been considered by many pacifists to be the ultimate object of their agitation, but now, for the first time, we see it demanded by the head of a State in whose hand lies the offering and accepting of treaties."

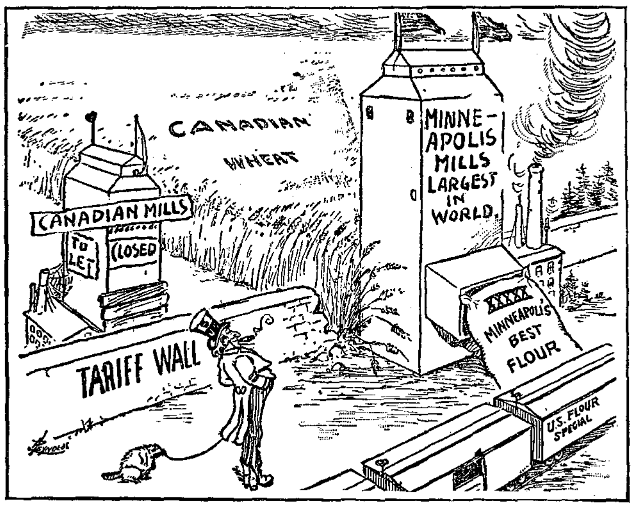
This writer proceeds to point to further evidence that the United States is in earnest about the peace movement. This, she says, is proved by the fact that President Taft has proposed the removal of the last obstacle to an international arbitration code. So far the proposals for arbitration recommended recourse to the tribunal at The Hague, excepting when the Governments concerned felt that national honor and national life were at stake in the dispute between two nations. On this point the Baroness indorses the downright and courageous policy of our President, and we read:

"The battle for the reorganization of the world [on a peace footing], the most difficult of all the undertakings of the peace movement, like all other battles, demands both ardent enthusiasm and material means. The cost in money may be less than that of Krupp artillery and 20,000-ton Dreadnoughts, but still nothing can be accomplished without money sacrifice. Propaganda, for example, costs money."

Mr. Carnegie, realizing this fact, came to the conclusion that the grant of Congress, $10,000, was too little, and hence his gift. As the Baroness says:

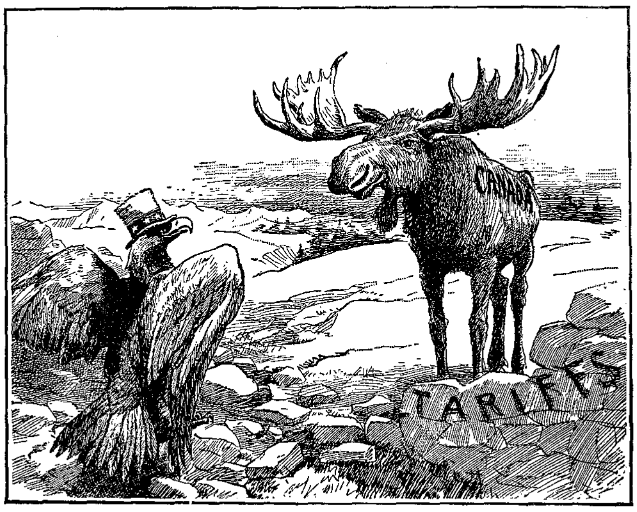
"Ten thousand dollars to endow a corporation entrusted with such a mighty task! This seemed to our friend Andrew Carnegie somewhat too small a sum, and he went a step further and made a foundation of ten millions.

"Even this is trifling, dust in the balance when we consider the price to be paid in purchasing peace, and especially insignificant if we compare the sums which are swallowed up in war, but $10,000—you couldn't even build a Dreadnought with



MADE IN CHINA.

Suggested design for the forthcoming Vancouver exhibition.
—*Vancouver Province.*



RECIPROCITY.

THE MOOSE—"That's all right, my dear fellow. I knew it was only your chaff when you talked of swallowing me; and of course I, too, never thought seriously of swallowing you." —*Punch* (London).

RECIPROCITY SKETCHES.

it. For the expenses attending not merely war, but war preparations, mount up much higher. Take these statistics, for instance: for the last decade the cost of the German fleet was from $30,000,000 to $90,000,000 and the total naval expenditure for the whole of that period mounted up to $700,000,000."

After speaking in admiring terms of Mr. Carnegie's munificence, this enthusiastic pacifist quotes the words of Secretary Knox to the effect that " the peace movement has passed beyond the stage of theory into that of practise," and she proceeds:

> "The Government of a powerful State has officially set itself before the world as promoter of a peace federation between the nations. This attitude is likely to have positive results in the treaties and undertakings of other Governments.
>
> "That many obstacles and much opposition, active and passive, will be encountered in this peace movement lies in the nature of things. The Powers who refuse to recognize the peace organizations of the civilized world and are resolved to hold to the system of unlimited sovereign domination were formerly accustomed to say, 'It is very fine, but quite impracticable' in reference to peace plans. They were, however, understood to mean: 'We will not support them.' But many will no longer decline. When once two great Powers, such as North America and England, or several lesser Powers, such as Belgium, Switzerland, and Denmark, unite in a peace alliance, the following suit on the part of the rest is merely a matter of time. The refractory opposition of sovereign governments will at least be given up as soon as their veiled 'We will not' is drowned in the unfaltering shout of the laboring masses, 'We will!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE YOUNG TURKS HAVE DONE IN TWO YEARS

A CHEERFUL and optimistic view of the progress made by Turkey after two years of constitutional liberty is taken by Mr. Noel Buxton, the well-known Eastern traveler, author of "Europe and the Turks," in an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). While shrinking from a decision of the question whether there might be " a better alternative to the continuance of the present Turkish Government," he plainly shows that many practical reforms have been effected; that trade and the personal security of foreign travelers have been promoted, and life and happiness among the general population safeguarded. Abdul Hamid was wont to employ agents to set one religious section of his subjects against the other. It is " to the credit of the Young Turks " that " the internecine feud " between Turks and Bulgarians and between Kurds and Armenians, which " led in the latter years of the Hamidian epoch to a death-roll of 200 per month," has died out. More than this, complete religious toleration has been secured by the enactments of the Turkish Parliament, and we read:

> "The cessation of the Turko-Bulgarian feud has not merely produced a diminished death-roll. It has gone with positive results also. The vexed question of the churches, it was thought by many Europeans, would be found impossible to settle without further bloodshed; and on a recent visit to the barracks at Constantinople I found both Jews and Christians in the ranks. To-day Christian officers are being trained. But success will demand a fairer proportion of the various races. The insignificant influence of the Christian element in one barrack which I saw was markedly indicated when the Mohammedans, in their khaki uniforms, fell upon their knees for the sunset prayer. There must be no sense of subordination for the non-Moslem. It is, however, a boast eagerly made by the Turkish officers that the parents of Christian recruits write to tell them how their sons wish their term of service with the regiment to be extended."

Indeed, the most practical of all the reforms in Turkey has been that of the Army. The Turkish Army two years or more ago was a brave but cruel and half-disciplined body of religious fanatics, mostly acting on the Moslem motto, " Mohammed or Death." But now, we are told, after centuries during which Christians and Jews were not tolerated in the ranks, things are changed, and this union of Christians, Jews, and Turks in one army of the State is the best promise hitherto given of national harmony in Turkey.

> "To do them justice, the Turks do not claim to have settled the questions of education or trade. Their one subject of boast is the Army. If they can induce the Christians and the Jews to take a pride in bearing arms for the State, the idea of producing a sense of unity as it were by force will be amply justified."

Freedom of travel over Turkey is now declared to be more complete than it is in Russia. The police have been reformed, and especially has this improvement been realized by those engaged in provincial trade from a city center. This kind of liberty, he assures us, " is immensely enlarged," and adds:

> "Whereas formerly no one might leave his district without permission, he is now at liberty to travel where he likes, and the railways are crowded with passengers. This is not only a relief from personal restraint, but an immense advantage to commerce. Every European who does business with native traders has occasion to observe the effects of this freedom; for instance, the merchant who had borrowed money to enlarge his trade was formerly unable to collect his debts, or renew orders, from his clients, from the mere inability to go and see them; all this is now changed, and the result is a benefit not to be depreciated."

The same is to be said with regard to liberty of speech. It was principally through the inquisitions of spies that Abdul Hamid found a pretext for " decimating the Bulgarian Church." But now:

> "At the English Quaker mission at Stamboul, many Turks now attend the open debates held upon religious and speculative subjects. There is a keen spirit of inquiry displayed, and even Mohammedan Hojas may be found discussing the merits of Christianity with Armenians and Greeks. So long as the Koran is not mentioned, the Bible is eagerly examined. These conferences, in which men of such diverse views take part, are becoming so popular that a larger hall is needed, and indeed no object of happier omen for the Ottoman State could be found. A common platform is not easily devised for people who have for so long lived at enmity. Well-wishers of the people of the Near East may find here the most perfect object for their charity, for the new hall, if funds are forthcoming, will definitely serve to appease the ingrained hatreds of the past."

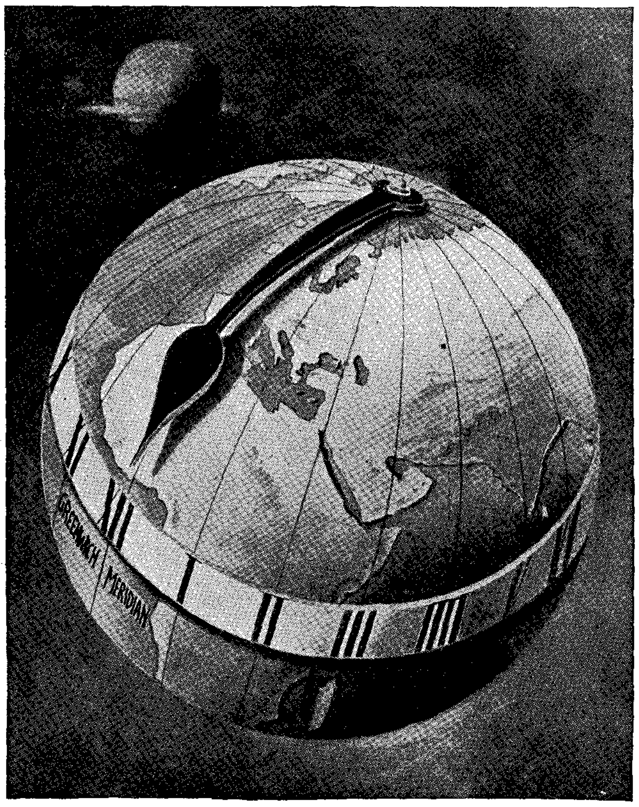
With this liberty of speech and discussion has come a liberty of the press, we are told, as evidenced by the boldness of the *Kalem's* comic political cartoons and the multiplication of political newspapers. The permanency of the new régime in Turkey is not likely to be threatened by the problems which the Parliament is trying to solve. Every imperial government has the same difficulties, yet the stability of Germany, Austria, or Russia has never been discust so lightly as men undertake to discuss the condition of Turkey. Hence we read:

> "Were the Turks never so experienced and wise, they would still have before them a task of unparalleled difficulty. They have to deal with hatreds toward themselves, and of one section toward another, which have lasted for centuries, and to allay which would pass the wit of any European Colonial Office. Whether they should move fast or slow; whether they should attempt a centralized system giving equality after the French model, or seek to turn the attention of the people by conferring powers of local autonomy; whether they should unite the people in one kind of school, or permit local differences to find expression in a variety of schools, hospitals, and clubs; whether education should be brought under Government or left for separate communities to provide; whether the rivalry of various sects can be diverted to competition of trade and of charitable works—all these are problems which have presented themselves, for instance, to the Austrian Government in Bosnia, and have not on the whole been decided theoretically in a different direction from that selected by the Turks. Many of the charges brought by the Christians, and even by Europeans, against the Government are charges which would inevitably fall to the lot of Austria or any other European imperial government."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NINE LOST MINUTES

AT MIDNIGHT on March 11, nine French minutes went for nothing, and then for the first time it became possible to adopt a uniform time system throughout Europe, Russia only excluded. The only obstacle to a systematic zone-system of time, such as that long in use in the United States, has been the persistent adherence of the French to their own "national" meridian—that of Paris—after other European nations had adopted that of Greenwich, England. The Greenwich time-standard is the basis of our present system, so that uniform time-belts now exist over the United States and Europe, each differing by exactly one hour from the next one. The new time-standard was legally adopted in France on February 13 by the ratification by the Senate of the bill to that effect already passed by the Chamber. It went into effect on March 11, on which day at midnight all French clocks were stopt for nine minutes and twenty seconds. Says Camille Flammarion, in a letter to the New York *Herald* from Juvisy Observatory, Paris:



HOW THE DAY OF 1911 WILL BE COUNTED.

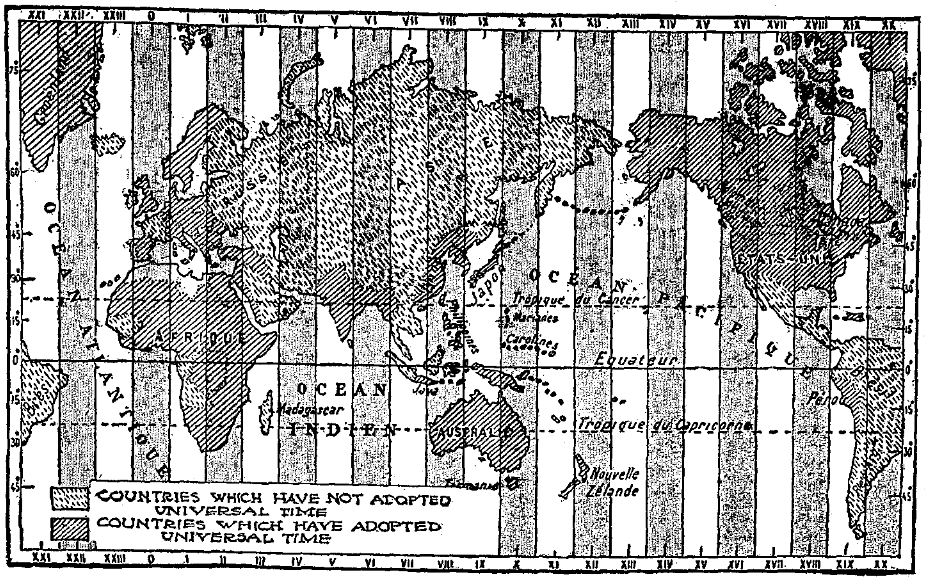
The world's clock regulated from Greenwich.

—From the London *Sphere*.

"This decision, which comes as the dénouement of a discussion which lasted more than a quarter of a century, is an event of the highest importance. It causes rejoicing among astronomers, who up to the present have been forced to reduce their observations to Greenwich time, and inversely, those in Greenwich time to Paris time, an annoying complication, all the more useless because it would seem logical for the science of the universe to be based on one universal time. . . . . . .

"While for several thousand years each country reckoned time in its own way, the discovery and application of means of rapid communication modified manners and customs and, by bringing the various peoples into closer relation with each other, made it necessary to reduce the encumbering multiplicity of measures of time.

"The problem is complex, since, as a matter of fact, there are in nature just as many different times as there are localities situated longitudinally around the world. At no matter what moment, each hour of the day or night exists at one point or another of the terrestrial sphere.


OCEAN ATLANTIQUE
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▨ COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT ADOPTED UNIVERSAL TIME
▨ COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED UNIVERSAL TIME
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DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUR BELTS AROUND THE WORLD.

—From the New York *Herald*.

"It is not generally noticed what a slight distance only is needed to bring about a notable difference in time. For example, the inhabitants of Vincennes have not exactly the same time as those of Auteuil. The difference amounts to more than half a minute, the midday sun taking thirty-seven seconds to cross the French capital from east to west. . . . . . .

"If we wished our watches to mark the exact time always we would have to set the hands backward and forward as we went from the Arc de Triomphe to the Tuileries or from the Opéra to the Madeleine, or, in other words, according as the direction of our walk was from west to east or inversely.

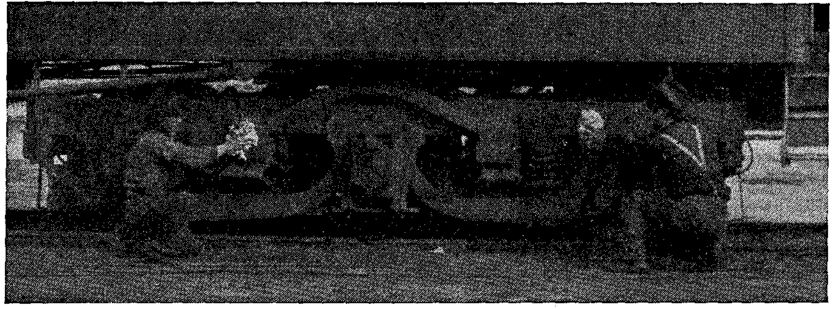
"The simplest way is evidently to correct too movable nature and substitute a conventional measure of time based on an invariable unit. With a view to solving this delicate problem, an international congress met at Washington in 1884, and it was decided to divide the 360 degrees of the earth's circumference longitudinally into twenty-four time-belts of 15 degrees, each marking one hour.

"As a point of departure for this system the meridian of Greenwich was taken because it is the one generally used in astronomical calculations. By this method the time at every point in each belt is that of the meridian which passes through its center. In each belt every watch and clock should be exactly one hour faster than those of the neighboring belt on the west and one hour slower than those of its eastern neighbor.

"Europe is divided into three such belts. That of Greenwich, which includes England, France, Spain, Morocco, Belgium, and Holland, corresponds to the time of Western Europe. Central European time, sixty minutes in advance of that of Greenwich, is that of Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Eastern European time, two hours in advance of Greenwich time, is used in Rumania, Turkey, etc.

"In the United States eastern standard time is five hours behind Greenwich time. It is the time reckoned in New York. Central standard time is six hours behind Greenwich. Mountain standard time and Pacific standard time are respectively seven and eight hours behind. France, however, did not subscribe to the Washington international convention. She adhered faithfully to the meridian of Paris, historically sacred.

"The above chart shows how time is reckoned at present in the various countries. The new organization will modify it for, while the attempts made in the last quarter of a century to conquer the resistance of the Government have been



OLD METHOD OF OILING TRUCKS.

Which required two men half an hour per car.

vain up to the present, the change has now been decided upon by law. The *entente cordiale* has had perhaps something to do with this happy result, which certainly is a sign of progress in all international relations."

THE NEW ERA OF "EFFICIENCY"

THE METHODS of the "efficiency expert" have an admirer in Bailey Millard, who contributes to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March) an article entitled "Raise Wages and Cut Costs." Mr. Millard believes that in what he calls "the science of efficiency" we have a "big, vital, and tremendously important subject." He gives credit for the introduction of these methods to Frederick W. Taylor, formerly chief engineer of the Midvale Steel Works, who has been called "the Father of Efficiency." The first demonstration of the value of his methods was made in the later '80's, but they have been widely taken up only within the last year or so. Taylor introduced the idea of "standardizing" work—finding out in exactly what way it could be done most quickly and best—and then requiring that it should always be done in just this way. He devised the "differential system" by which pay is graduated according to the ability of the workman to approach the standard. These are now familiar ideas. One of the latest of the "efficiency men" is Frank B. Gilbreth, whose interesting "motion studies" have already been mentioned in these columns. Of him Mr. Millard says:

THE "FATHER OF EFFICIENCY."

Frederick W. Taylor, who introduced the idea of standardizing labor.

"He takes contracts for the construction of bridges and other structures and produces marvelous results from his methods of labor management, based on what he calls his 'motion studies,' made in his own actual experience in various trades he has learned and also from accurate observations of the work of others. Mr. Gilbreth uses stereoscopic views of various operations showing the men how the work should be done. Beside these he has books of details for them to study."

Mr. Gilbreth is quoted as outlining his own idea in these words:

"On one occasion I had to drive a lot of piles in quicksand. I wanted to get the work done as rapidly as possible. I raised the pay of all the men 25 cents a day, from $1.75 to $2, with the understanding that in return they were to do the work in the manner I described to them. Then I employed a boy at $11 a week to stand on the bank with a stop watch and a pencil to keep a record of the work done by each gang. Where the work had previously required 4.28 minutes for each trip of the bucket out of the hole, after I had standardized the method in this manner, it required only 2.21 minutes, or a reduction of almost one-half.

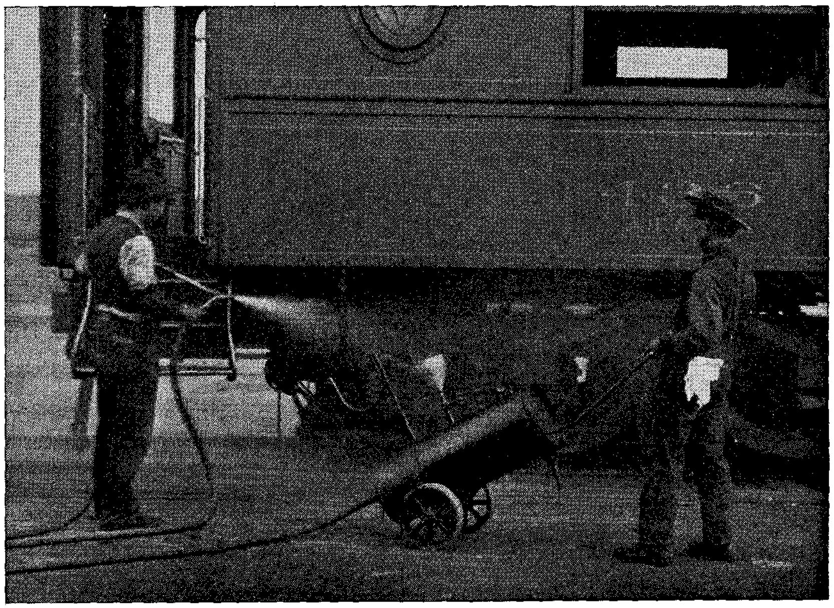
"The study which has been given to scientific efficiency has demonstrated many things. For instance, it has been found that in one kind of labor in order to be most efficient a man must have 27 units of rest for every 100 that he works. I tell my men when there is nothing for them to do, to sit down and rest. It has been found that the most efficient load for a shovel is 21½ pounds, and that in carrying weights, 92 pounds is the proper amount. This was the weight which I set for brick carriers to handle and had 'packets' designed to carry this weight.

"In wall work I use what I call non-stooping scaffolds for the bricklayers. I find that a man will do better and quicker work where he is not compelled to stoop over to lay brick. Also I have my brick 'packet' placed in a handy position by a cheap man, so that the bricklayer need waste no time. I have taught men how to pick up brick and mortar with both hands at the same time instead of using one at a time as most of them formerly did.

"The care of the health of men has been one of my studies. I don't believe in the old driving and sweating system. I believe in the new non-perspiring way, advocated by Taylor, of whom I am a close disciple. The drive or military system is going out. Instead of that we are introducing the more humane, the more practical, and the more economical method of rewarding a man for good work and not making a shirking, cringing timeserver of him. Yes, men must be well fed and well rested. I find it cheaper to feed them free rather than to let them eat at boarding-houses."

One of Mr. Gilbreth's methods, where gangs of different races are at work, is to tell the foreman that the flag of the nationality making the best record will be floated from the highest part of the structure:

"The Swedes put forth their best efforts and soon their pride of country was gratified by the flying of the Swedish flag above the workers. The Russians then bent to the work and soon their flag displaced that of the Swedes. For some time the record of the Irishmen was low, but, with dogged determination, they set to work to raise it and finally did so;



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

NEW METHOD OF OILING TRUCKS.

Time required: five minutes per car for two men.

and when their big green banner, with its harp emblem, floated high above the bridge their foreman swelled out his chest and broke forth in this piece of Irish sunburstry:

"'Ah, me b'ys! There's the flag of Erin. Keep up yer licks and don't let onny domned Protestant pull it down!'

"And they didn't."

He also uses the flag system in house-building to show that the gang on a particular house made the best record on the previous day. He offers prizes to his men for suggestions as to the best manner of doing a given job. We read further:

"Efficiency experts declare that in their scheme of standardizing and subdividing the work after carefully planning it out the responsibility does not rest merely upon the man in charge, but in the same ratio down to the poorest paid worker. They say that the planning should be done by the highest intelligence, and that the workman should not only be provided with every facility for actual production, but that he should be made to think, too. They keep a sharp lookout all the while to see that the man fits the job in each case. In a textile plant where efficiency methods were being introduced the expert found that the output of the room in which repairs were made to faulty bolts of cloth was altogether too small.

"He discovered that a trucker named O'Brien was paid $1.10 a day for gathering up the bolts needing such repairs and taking them to the repair-room. O'Brien was in the habit of tumbling these bolts upon the floor in a heap, after which he would go day-dreaming about the place. When a girl ran out of work she had to go to the pile and pull over the bolts until she found one of the kind upon which she was operating. All the girls did this and it wasted their time.

"'I want a five-dollar man to take the place of Trucker O'Brien,' said the efficiency man to the superintendent.

"'What!' cried that official, aghast at the request. 'A five-dollar man to do trucking?'

"'That's exactly what I want,' said the expert, in a matter-of-fact way. 'The intelligence of everybody in the room is subjected to the O'Brien intelligence. We need a five-dollar intelligence that can sort out the bolts and deliver them quickly and properly to the girls.'

"The five-dollar man was put in the place and the change resulted in a great saving to the factory.

"'I think I have found the reason for the very great inefficiency that exists in American plants,' said Harrington Emerson, who since leaving the Santa Fé has been working to reduce cost and improve labor conditions in several industrial concerns. 'It is the cumulative effect of small inefficiencies on an end result. For instance, you have a printing-press and a poor operator on it on black work turning out 800 good sheets out of a possible thousand and the other 200 are spoiled. Now if you had a poor press capable of turning out only 800 sheets and that man was working on it, the combination of poor man and poor machine would run the result down to 600 good sheets. Then if you should invite in a scientific manager he would say: "You have to improve your press and train that man so that he will know how to operate it, and get 900 good sheets out of his thousand."

"'After you have done this, say that you put your press on color work and have to print each sheet four times to get four colors. You get 90 per cent. good sheets out of each impression and the end result is that you have only 640 sheets out of the thousand. So that while the individual element for each impression represented by that 90 per cent. is very high the end would be only 64 per cent.'

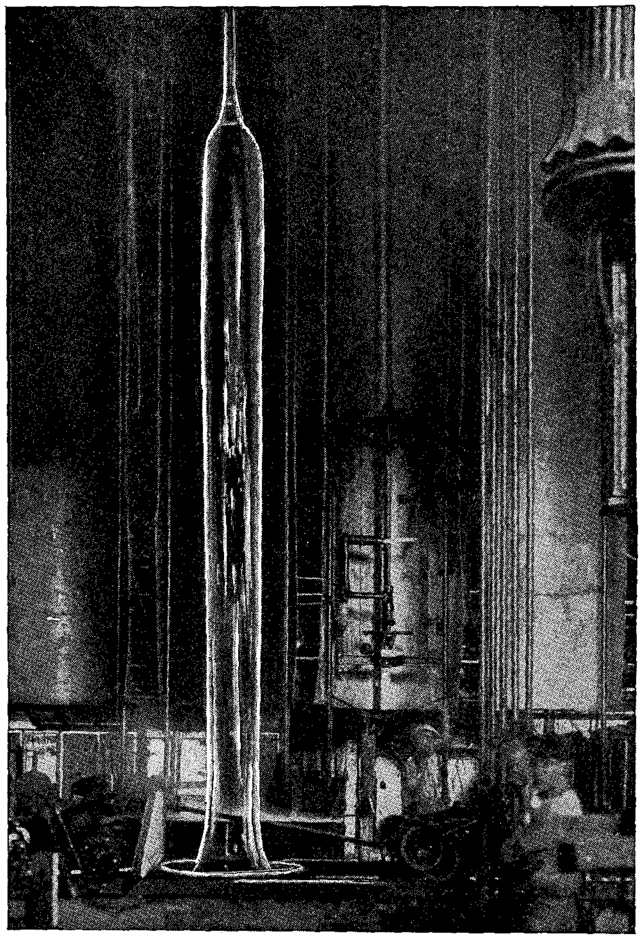
"Mr. Emerson's point was that in this case the efficiency of the man and the machine should be still further increased.

"Prejudice against innovation, the fixt habit and desire of master minds to do the same thing in the same old way, is the greatest obstacle to the introduction of efficiency. Charles B. Going, who gave such valuable testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its rate hearing, pointed this out when he referred to the testimony of Joseph Ramsey, Jr., justifying the extremely low average made by freight-cars in the United States—21½ miles a day. To 'prove' his point Mr. Ramsey quoted as a typical case the coal shipments passing through St. Louis, in which it regularly took 13 days to move a car 75 miles — proof, one would think, of appallingly wasteful methods.

"'Mr. Ramsey's argument,' said Mr. Going, 'was that, as it took this time, this time was necessary. The argument of the efficiency engineer would be if it took this time something must be wrong.' And of course something was wrong."

A MACHINE TO BLOW GLASS

IN THE days not long ago when all glass had to be blown by hand and mouth, the blowing of ordinary window-glass required labor of the highest skill. The blowers, by refusing to teach the art to more than a very few, raised wages abnormally, and even in some cases, it is asserted, drove the factory owners into bankruptcy. But now the old foe of the unions—machinery—is changing all this. Already, we are told by E. Justus Miller, in *The American Machinist* (New York, March 2), about two-thirds of the window-glass made is machine-blown. The glass, as in the old manufacture by hand, is made into a huge cylinder or "roller," which is then split lengthwise and flattened out after being softened again by heat. This is likely to be superseded by a new machine in which a sheet of glass is drawn directly from a tankful of the molten material, but this method has not yet been perfected.



Courtesy of "The American Machinist."

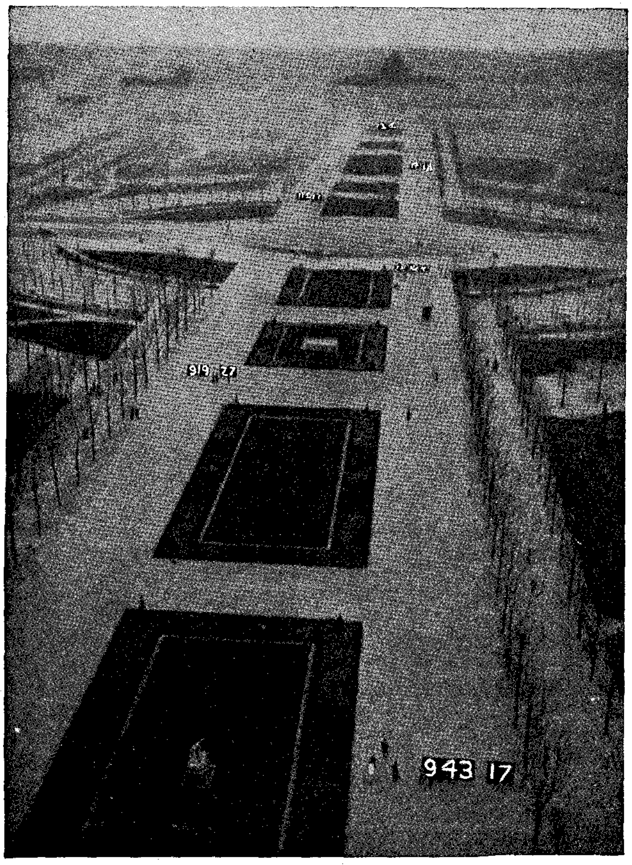
GLASS ROLLER COMPLETELY BLOWN, READY FOR SEVERING.

After years of experiment, human skill has been replaced by a machine for this work.

Mr. Miller tells us that in the machine now generally in use, there are two furnaces, each provided with a shallow pot of fire-clay into which melted glass is ladled. While a cylinder of glass is being drawn from one pot, the waste glass, now hardened, is being melted in the other. The blowpipe used is mounted on a carriage controlled by cables from hydraulic cylinders, and the movement of these carriages and the supply of air to the blowpipe are entirely controlled by a single operator. When the pot has been filled, the operator lowers the carriage until the blowpipe-head enters the molten glass and then he turns on the air very carefully until a bubble appears. Turning on the air too suddenly is likely to blow through the glass and spoil the whole potful. The carriage is then started slowly upward, and the glass begins to bulge out, forming first a neck like that of a bottle, and then the desired cylinder. We read, in substance:

"From the time the neck is formed until the cylinder is drawn, there must be a gradual and scarcely perceptible increase in the air-supply and speed of drawing, on account of the varying condition of the air-pressure and temperature of the glass. When the cylinder is drawn to full length and ready to be severed from the pot, this is done by shutting off the air-supply and then pressing a sharp-pointed rod, slightly dampened on the point, against the neck just formed; a crack is started which, by suddenly increasing the drawing speed, is made to extend clear around the neck, thus severing the cylinder from the pot.

"The cylinder is now taken down and laid on horses, to be cut in suitable lengths for flattening. The two rounded and rough ends are capped off and the cylinder cut into lengths desired, depending upon the size of the sheets into which the glass is to be cut after flattening. These short lengths of cylinder are then placed on other horses, to be cracked open lengthwise. This is done by using a long, heated rod followed by a moistened, sharp-pointed rod.



A TEST OF SIGNALS FOR HIGH-FLYERS.

Glass-ball aviation signals as seen from the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, 189 feet from the ground.

"Being split, the cylinders are taken to the flattening oven where, after being gradually heated almost to the collapsing point, they are spread out and smoothed by a moistened wooden block on a long handle. After this, they pass through the 'lehr,' or oven, in which they proceed from a highly heated to a cold condition, so as to temper the glass. This is followed by plunging into an acid bath to clean the surfaces.

"The final operation is cutting to the best advantage to avoid defects, the quality of the glass depending upon its relative absence from these. These sheets are placed in boxes according to size and quality, each box containing 50 square feet."

SELF-INSULATING WIRE—Large electromagnets are used more and more in industrial practise, especially in the great magnetic cranes which, as already described more than once in these columns, are able to lift with ease heavy masses of iron. Magnets capable of sustaining two or three tons of metal are thus in current use on both sides of the Atlantic. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 18):

"The Germans have introduced a very economical process into the manufacture of these magnets. Instead of winding the coil with insulated wire they employ aluminum wire, uncovered. The process is based on the fact that aluminum, in moist air, covers itself with a whitish skin of alumina, which is an excellent insulator. In coils thus wound there is no more danger of a short circuit between the different spirals than in those made with insulated wires by one of the numerous methods in use."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO TELL AVIATORS WHERE THEY ARE

A MAN up in the air can tell if he is over sea or shore, above a mountain or a valley, but when steering his course over the level country all the towns have a tendency to look alike. This bewildering similarity of everything viewed from above has stirred the French to devise various systems of maps and guide-posts for the sky-sailor. On one of these maps all the railways, trolley-lines, wagon-roads, towns, windmills, factory-chimneys, trees, and other prominent objects are duly marked, so that the aviator can locate himself if he has time to study them out. Another plan we noticed recently contemplated huge white numbers and letters on the roofs all over Europe, giving the continent the aspect of a baby's box of blocks. If we are to be tagged with these gigantic characters, what is the best material for making them? This question is discust by Dr. Emile Marmoiton in *La Nature* (Paris, February 18). Experiments have recently been made in Paris by President Quinton, of the Aerial League, Lieutenant Tarron, of the French Army, and others, on this point, and their results are used by the writer in his discussion. He says:

"Supposing that aviators navigate at a maximum height of 1,500 feet, the letters composing the inscriptions intended to inform them ought then to have at least a height of 17 to 18 inches, and to be formed of lines at least 3½ inches wide.

"These dimensions, however, are a minimum limit, which would generally be largely exceeded in practise, for they hold only for a motionless observer, attentive and gifted with good vision. A large number of our contemporaries have less than normal acuteness of vision, and an aviator, if he finds himself alone on his air-ship, must not divert his attention from its management longer than a few seconds. Even where there is an observer as well as a pilot, the speed of motion, about 50 miles an hour . . . lessens the likelihood of recognizing objects below.

"So it seems practical to adopt for signaling, letters . . . between three and five feet high, that is, at least twice as high as the theoretical minimum. . . . . . .

"It will be preferable to use letters most easily recognizable, such as A, E, V, avoiding those not easily recognized (S, Z, B, R) or the combination of those easily confused (M and N or B and R, for example). . . . Visual acuteness, measured, as it is done clinically, in a well-lighted room, is much lower than it is in open air, in clear weather and near noonday; and it must not be forgotten that aviators ordinarily utilize for their flights the calm that reigns in the atmosphere in the early and late hours of the day when the light is not bright. It must also be remembered that in our climate the layers of the atmosphere next the ground are frequently laden with mist, that over towns they are almost always obscured by smoke or dust, and that on two days out of three, daylight is partly shut out by clouds.

"The conditions of illumination impose certain conditions in the choice of coloration to be given to the signals and of the background against which they are to be shown. The contrast should be as marked as possible, which will be brought about most naturally by the opposition of very light tints and very dark ones. White and black are colors that, in their purest tints, answer these conditions best, but practically for spots of secondary importance, white or light colors may be shown against the red-brown of old tile roofs or the dark violet-blue of slates.

"From statistics recently gathered, it appears that 4 to 5 per cent. of the persons examined in color-perception have more or less marked anomalies of vision in this regard. Colored signals should not then be chosen; they have certainly been the cause of many accidents by sea and on railroads. It does not seem that the conditions of aerial navigation oblige us to have recourse to them. . . . . . .

"To sum up, purely speculative considerations lead us to propose for aviation signals the use of Arabic figures or antique characters about three to five feet high, traced in black on a white ground or in white on a very dark ground.

"We must, however, leave the definite solution of this question to experiment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW FOE OF FIRE

HEREAFTER when one discovers that his house is on fire, he will not call for water, but will cry out "Where is the carbon tetrachlorid?" Water is a remedy for fire that is often worse than the disease. It does much of the damage for which our fire-insurance companies pay; and, liberally applied by zealous volunteer fire-companies, it is calculated to ruin $100 worth of property for every $10 destroyed by fire. Evidently a harmless quencher is needed, and carbon tetrachlorid seems to fill the bill. The cheapening of chlorin gas, due to the development of electrolytic processes, together with improved methods of making carbon disulfid, has made the tetrachlorid, in whose manufacture both of these substances are used, relatively inexpensive. The National Fire-Protective Association, in its *Quarterly*, gives out the following information about the new extinguisher:

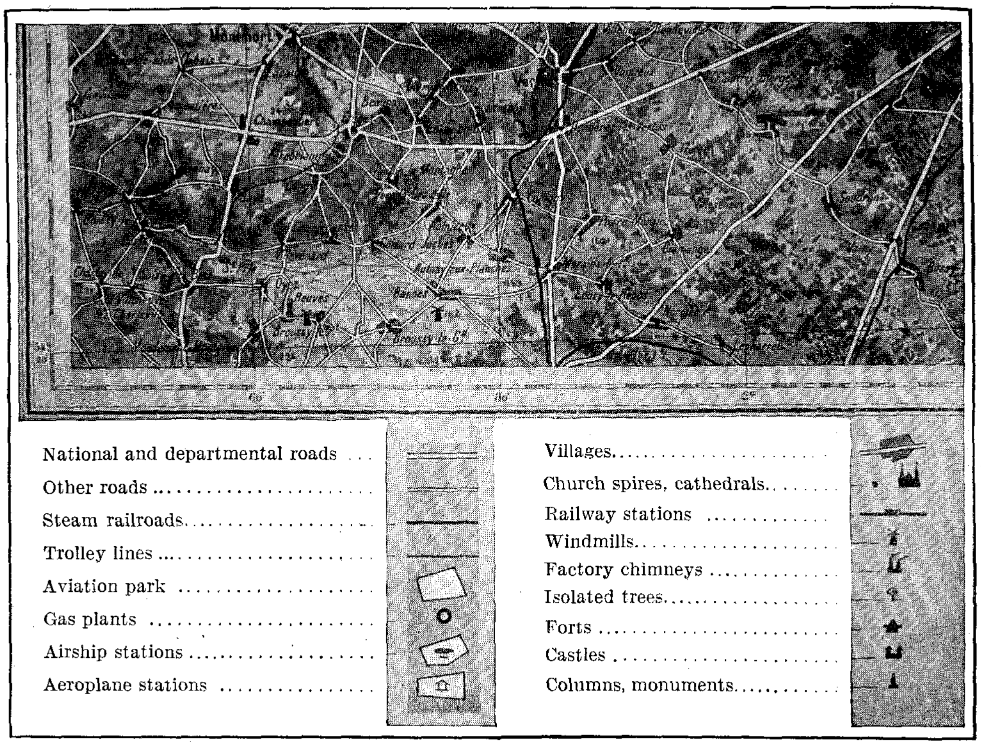
> "Carbon tetrachlorid is sold in 100-gallon drums and smaller lots in containers. It is sold by weight, there being 13½ pounds per gallon. Present quotations are about 10 cents per pound in drums.
>
> "Carbon tetrachlorid is a clear, colorless, volatile liquid with an agreeable aromatic odor. Specific gravity 1.604 and boiling-point 78° C. It is non-inflammable and non-explosive and its vapors extinguish fire."

In an editorial, commenting on the subject, *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 25) notes that the tetrachlorid will be particularly useful in electrical plants, where the danger from water is especially marked, owing to the deterioration of insulation almost sure to follow any contact with water, unless impervious materials have been used. We are told:

> "Even when the material can be dried out and thus restored to its original condition, much trouble, delay, and expense are often involved.
>
> "The use of sand and of vapor extinguishers has consequently displaced the use of water in many places, and no telephone switchboard, for instance, is considered to be properly protected unless a box of sand is available behind the switchboard. Owing to the compactness of the installation and the difficulty of removing it, this illustration presents a case where it is almost impossible to eliminate the effects of water without completely tearing out the board. Even sand, however, has its disadvantages, and altho a blast of vapor leaves no bad effects, it is perhaps not so easily handled as liquid. An ideal fire-extinguisher would seem to be a non-conducting, non-inflammable, and volatile liquid, which would not attack metal or insulation and leave no after-effects.
>
> "Such a liquid seems to have been found in carbon tetrachlorid, which is now commercially available at a reasonable price. It should prove a boon in telephone exchanges, power-houses, and similar installations. . . . It is highly probable that there are other organic compounds which would have the necessary properties, and we may some day find them."

THE X-RAY IN DENTISTRY

THE ADVANTAGES of the x-ray in aiding the dentist are clearly set forth in an editorial article in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 18). Altho radiographic examination forms a part of the diagnostic work of every well-equipped hospital, the advantages of this method are not yet fully realized, the writer thinks, in dentistry. This is especially strange when we recall that the accessibility and thinness of the facial bones and teeth make success more easy here than in some other parts of the body. The chief difficulty in making dental radiographs is due to the fact that if the plate or film is placed externally there is a confusion of shadows. This may be avoided by inserting the film in the mouth. We read:



A MAP OF LANDMARKS FOR THE LOST AVIATOR.

> "In the latest practise, to avoid the inconvenience of holding the photographic film in the mouth by the fingers, an impression is taken of the jaw with modeling compound. After hardening and trimming, it is reinserted in the mouth with the film upon it. The patient, by closing his teeth upon the wax impression, holds the film firmly in position, and no blurring results if the head is moved. On account of the curvature of the jaw only the two or three teeth perpendicular to the path of the ray can be shown undistorted, and hence it is undesirable to attempt to take the entire arch upon a single film.
>
> "Without attempting to point out in detail the usefulness of tooth radiographs from the dental point of view, it is interesting to note that by this means the entire field . . . can be minutely studied. Metallic fillings appear as black masses; the root fillings as somewhat less dense streaks; the enamel and dentine are next in density; while the root canal shows plainly as a light channel in the dentine. By means of the x-ray, dentition may be studied from its beginning to its completion, including the formation and gradual growth of the enamel germ. Inspection of root canals and root fillings can easily be done in this way without pain to the patient, and the location of foreign bodies, broken-off instruments, imperfect fillings, and the incipiency of many troubles can be detected and preventive measures taken. Obscure causes of facial neuralgia and other discomforts can be ascertained, and treatment more readily applied. The cost of taking radiographs is small in view of the small size of the films employed, and the extension of this method of diagnosis should be very rapid."

LETTERS AND ART

THE NEW THEATER'S ADVERSITY

THOSE WHO foretold failure from the beginning for the New Theater will take a melancholy pride in their wisdom now that this institution admits that it can not go on in its present form. Dedicated by its millionaire founders "to the drama and to the people of New York," the latter failed to respond in sufficient numbers to make it a success. The present New Theater passes, but the "New-Theater idea" remains, and promises some sort of a sea-change. The present company of players will be held together as an organization, so the official statement of the founders declares; and in the season of 1911-12 it will play in New York and elsewhere as arrangements can be made, pending the building of a new New Theater. What is to become of the old house seems not to be definitely determined. It is too big for a theater, everybody seems now to have known that from the start, and there are heard few regrets over its abandonment, perhaps because it is not old enough to have gathered much in the way of association. Yet there are doubtless those who love it and mourn to see it pass. The statement which the founders have sent to the press touch upon these points:

> "The founders of the New Theater have no thought of abandoning the New-Theater movement. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that the present building, altho designed under the advice of a leading theatrical expert, is not suited for the class of dramatic performances contemplated by the founders.
>
> "Productions on such scale as 'The Blue Bird' and 'The Piper' would undoubtedly have filled the theater for the entire season, but the founders have been unwilling to limit the performances to plays of that class, meritorious as they are, because the aims of the enterprise and the claims of box-owners and subscribers have called for a wider range of productions.
>
> "Altho, during the two seasons now closing, the New Theater has been more liberally supported than any other theater in New York devoted exclusively to dramatic productions, the founders have been compelled to reach a conclusion adverse to the continued use of the present building as the home of the enterprise.
>
> "The founders firmly maintain their belief in the mission and purpose of the New Theater, and in order to thoroughly test the soundness of their belief and the willingness of the people of New York to lend their cooperation, they will immediately proceed to erect upon a site conveniently accessible to all classes of theatergoers a theater of moderate size especially adapted to the production by a stock company of a repertory of modern and classical plays chosen primarily for their artistic merit.
>
> "To enable the enterprise to be independent of immediate commercial success the founders will provide for a term of years a guaranty fund which will correspond to the subsidy by which theaters with similar aspirations are supported in most of the capitals of Europe."

The critic of the New York *Tribune* finds in this official announcement a "pathetic disregard . . . of the relation of this theater to the art of acting." This, too, is the note struck in the comment of *The Evening Post*, and, we are led to believe, is the conviction of many who see the art of acting being almost lost from the American theater. *The Tribune* critic proceeds:

> "From the beginning there has been no evidence that the founders appreciated their opportunity—one is disposed to say their duty—in this respect, for the duty is imperative, even tho the undertaking of the founders is voluntary. No provision has been made, so far as the public is aware, for a school for recruits. Without such a school as a portion of its foundation the New Theater must remain an incomplete institution. No matter how zealous and skilful may be the attention given to the selection 'of plays chosen primarily for their artistic merit,' the institution must remain sadly unfinished and unbalanced if provision is lacking for the study of the actor's art by duly qualified and ambitious pupils. But the founders of the New Theater appear to think it no part of their privilege and duty to provide for the establishment and maintenance of such a feeder for the American stage. Their indifference to this need and opportunity is pathetic.
>
> "And their appreciation of what a repertory theater is, and a repertory company, is distressingly deficient. How true this is any one could see by a recent announcement preceding the removal of 'Nobody's Daughter' to Daly's Theater. Pathetic, indeed, was the revelation in that official statement. 'On account of the congested repertory,' 'Nobody's Daughter' was to be removed from the New Theater to Daly's. A 'congested repertory'! If ever the gods laughed they must have laughed that morning, unless they wept. A 'congested repertory' in a repertory theater!"

Along this line *The Evening Post* sees the New Theater as having been built "upon a stupendous fallacy," which is "the notion that money can create brains and experience as well as material." Adding:

> "Doubtless, talent—if existent—may be bought as readily as bricks, but if it does not exist money can not make it. The founders of the New Theater seem to have thought that all they had to do was to construct a marble palace for the drama and endow it, and that all the rest would be easy. They imagined—in the face of warnings—that the ideal stock company of which they dreamed, a stock company capable of playing everything from high tragedy to farce at a moment's notice, could be created by a check. The melancholy fact is that up to the present moment they have made scarcely any real progress toward the establishment of such a company. They have been obliged, from the first, to engage outside players the moment they have attempted to interpret anything but modern drama. So far as the training and development of actors are concerned—in which the great potency and value of a stock company consist—they have improved but little upon the methods of the syndicate. They have offered a variety of entertainment, to be sure, but they have contributed little to the advancement of theatrical art.
>
> "If the story be true that the founders meditate the construction of a new and smaller theater, more fitted for dramatic representations, their past experience ought to teach them many things. The first is that a stock company can be formed only by degrees, that it must be self-sufficient, that reenforcement from the outside is not only contrary to the principle of it, but actually fatal to the spirit which ought to animate it. Moreover, a stock company needs competent direction and instruction, that it may learn something about the arts of speech and gesture. Slovenliness of utterance and carriage may be appropriate enough to the slovenly and illiterate modern play, but are out of place in tragedy, romance, and high comedy. The moral of the New-Theater experience, so far as it extends, is that good-will, liberality, and luxurious ideals are powerless to establish an artistic theater without the aid of professional and technical experience, and that the logical course is to make sure of your company before taking thought about their permanent home. If the founders of the New Theater be wise, they will first decide just what they want to do, next find the most competent director to be had for love or money, and then invest him with absolute authority."

The acknowledged money loss for the two years the New Theater ran is $400,000. This is a sufficiently impressive sum, but the burden is seemingly borne cheerfully enough by those upon whom it falls. There are undoubtedly things to write on the credit side of the balance-sheet, tho not many journals take the trouble to record them. This from the New York *World* is worth attention:

> "The New Theater . . . has undoubtedly exercised an improving ethical influence on the New York stage. It has been for two seasons an example to commercial theaters of high theatrical endeavor, and that influence has certainly counted for much, notwithstanding obvious shortcomings. Drama in New York is better because of the New Theater, and all who have its further improvement at heart have reason to wish the directors in the movement good luck in the new home they select in which to carry on their mission."

ANOTHER BRITISH REMBRANDT SCARE

THE BOGY of the American collector again frightens the patriotic soul of the Britisher. Rembrandt's great landscape, "The Mill," owned by Lord Lansdowne, is in the market for American dollar or English sacrifice. It is reported that some American millionaire has offered to pay $500,000 for the canvas, and its owner naturally expects his fellow countrymen to express in equal terms their anxiety to keep it in England. It almost looks as if the British populace were beginning to suspect that a hold-up game were being played upon them; and some are said to feel that in such a competition the rich owner of the work of art should show some patriotism too. The owner in this case is meeting that expectation in part. Lord Lansdowne has offered to contribute $25,000 to the sum. "The Mill" has lately been put on public exhibition in London and great crowds have surged around it. London dispatches to American papers inform us that the feeling most widely exprest is that the canvas is not worth so much money. Hence so far as the British public is concerned the American is likely to be allowed to indulge his expensive tastes. The London *Standard* gives this sketch of the history of the picture, which does not, however, cover its earliest years:

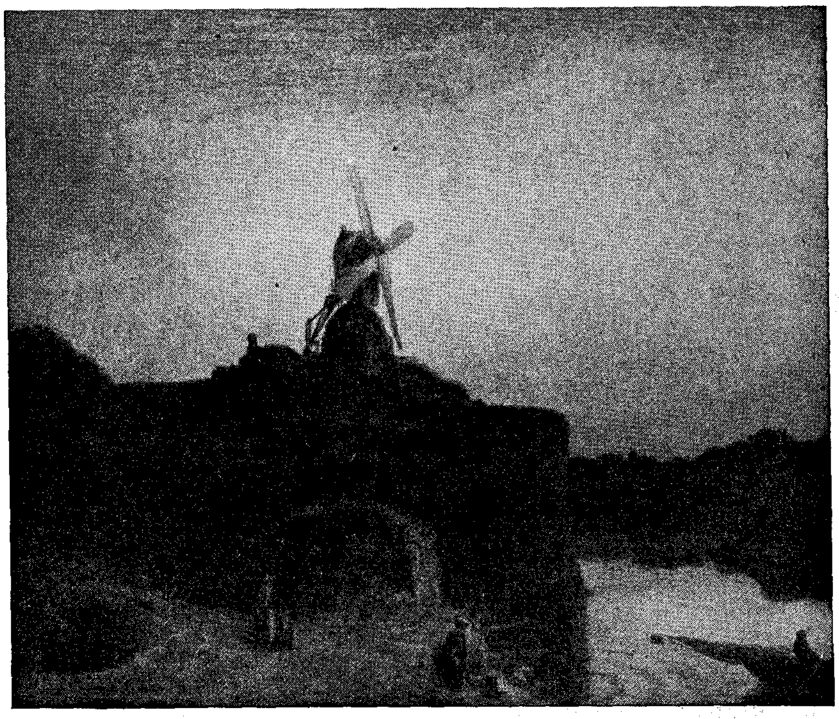
> "Like many other art treasures in England, it was part of the wreckage of the French Revolution. It was formerly in the Orléans Gallery, but on the dispersal of that famous collection in 1798 it was bought by the English collector, W. Smith, for the small sum of £500 [$2,433]. It passed into the Fitzmaurice collection for 800 guineas [$4,088], and has hung at Bowood for rather more than a century. Rembrandt landscapes are not generally so expensive as Rembrandt portraits, but it must be remembered that 'The Mill' is altogether the most important work of this class. A landscape, 'A Stone Bridge Across a Canal,' by the same master, only 11½ inches by 16¾ inches, which was also in the Bowood collection till 1883, was sold at Christie's for the Ryks Museum in Holland for 2,200 guineas [$11,242]. There was a persistent rumor nearly two years ago that 'The Mill' was about to be sold, and the story has been more than once revived since, but we have every reason to believe that the offer now made is a perfectly definite one.
>
> "The price of £100,000 is probably a record one for England. The largest prices paid for 'old masters' added to the National Gallery during the last ten years are:
>
> 1909—£72,000 for Holbein's 'Duchess of Milan.'
> 1908—£25,000 for a large picture by Franz Hals.
> 1907—£13,500 for a portrait by Van Dyck.
> 1906—£40,000 for the Rokeby Venus.
> 1904—£30,000 for a portrait by Titian.
>
> "Among previous purchases the most notable was that of the Ansidei Madonna, by Raffael, purchased for the nation from the Duke of Marlborough in 1885 for £70,000."

The Standard further remarks that it would be a "national misfortune if 'The Mill' leaves England," judging the picture as "incomparably the finest of the comparatively few landscapes painted by Rembrandt." It was produced by him "at a period when his powers were at their zenith":

> "The date is about 1654. No finer landscape was given to the world before the masterpieces of Turner. The picture shows the last rays of the sun lighting up a lonely windmill perched on the rounded rampart of a ruined bastion. Below is a wide moat. The contrast between the glow of light and the darkening shadows is magical, and over the whole picture broods the spirit of mystery, which is a characteristic of all great Rembrandts. The picture is not merely the representation of the actual scene; it is the revelation of a temperament through the medium of paint."

Various English papers take up the question of the probability of the picture being bought by or for the nation, and employ a rather despairing tone. *The Westminster Gazette* observes:

> "The National Gallery authorities have had full time to make up their minds in the matter and to decide their plan of action. They must have been aware of it when they purchased the Malahide Hals for £25,000, and so mortgaged their resources for some years ahead. Whether it could have been bought on better terms five years ago than now it is impossible for outsiders to say, but the strain of recent appeals for the purchase of important pictures for the State galleries makes this the worst of all times for a huge effort. The Rokeby Velasquez cost £40,000 and the Norfolk Holbein £72,000. The latter purchase seemed quite impossible, but some generous donor, whose name is still unknown, came forward at the last moment with a check for £45,000. But a donor with the will and the means to do this is hardly likely to appear twice in a generation. 'The Mill' is certainly a greater thing than either the Velasquez or the Holbein, and Raffael's 'Ansidei Madonna,' for which £70,000 was given in 1885, can not be compared to it as a work of transcendental imagination."



REMBRANDT'S "THE MILL,"

Regarded as this artist's finest landscape. In 1880 America had four of his six hundred canvases, now she has ninety. "How long before she has them all?" it is asked.

The whole number of known oil paintings by Rembrandt is about six hundred. Mr. Louis A. Holman in the Boston *Transcript* puts this as a poser to trouble some "nervous art-lover across the water":

> "If in 1880 America had four of these and thirty years later she has ninety, just how long will it be before she has them all?"

Indeed, this writer declares that Europe does not now take at all the same view of the American habit of collecting as she formerly did. He cites the views of various observers in the European field, beginning with Professor Justi, of Berlin, who recently visited us:

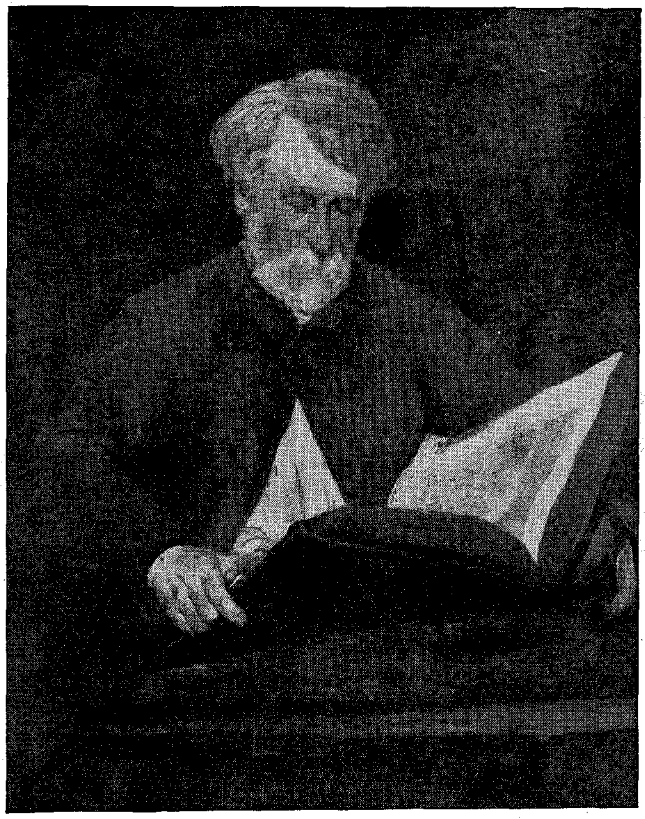
> "He declares that Europe must revise its commonly exprest judgment of America as a land of raw and inartistic materialism, for he found artistic culture there on a plane which many a country on this side of the ocean might well envy and emulate. He also says:
>
> "'I desire to be quoted in the strongest possible language as a convert from the belief that art collecting in America is the fad of millionaire ignoramuses.'
>
> "It is comforting also to find that *The Athenæum* believes that the great works of art which pass to America begin a

career of greater fertility than is open to them in the Old World. But this is an almost unique stand for a European publication to take. It is usual to find much space occupied with wails over the fact that more masterpieces are about to cross the Atlantic; as for instance:

"'£80,000; Great Velasquez Lost to England.'

"'Another instance of an American art collection being enriched (artistically) at our expense, has occurred in the case of one of the famous Velasquez canvases at Dorchester House, etc.'

"'Three great pictures that have changed hands (two Titians and a Franz Hals) are now the property of those famous art dealers, ——— ——. It is feared that all of them will find a home in America.'



"LE LISEUR" [THE READER].

In this picture, Manet, tho charged with being the ancestor of the most extreme of Parisian modernists in art, shows himself "at home with Velasquez, Hals, and Goya."

"'There are rumors, one hopes ill-founded, of the exodus from this country of one of the finest self-portraits in existence. Needless to say, an American is the purchaser.'

"Mr. Lawrence Binyon, the art critic of *The Saturday Review*, is too philosophical to agree with those who disapprove of loan exhibitions for fear of their stimulating 'further prodigious offers from millionaires'; but he is fully alive to the fact that the gravity of the situation has been rendered doubly grave through the removal of the American duty on works by the old masters. He says:

"'At last we are beginning as a nation to wake up to the fact that something must be done; that there are a certain number of pictures of the very highest order in the private collections of England which are in danger of being captured by foreign buyers, and which ought not to leave the country if any means can be found of retaining them for the nation. . . . Individual effort and generosity may be counted on for much; but the cooperation of Government is indispensable; for it is not only large funds that are needed, but the whole system and machinery of public purchase want to be reorganized.'

"As P. G. Konody said in *The Illustrated London News*, February 25, 1911: 'Slowly, but steadily, the artistic heritage of Europe, or at least that considerable part of it which is not in the safe custody of public museums or royal palaces, is being absorbed by the collections formed in the United States by magnates with artistic ambitions. Not a month passes without an announcement being published of some great and famous masterpiece being irretrievably lost to the Old World, and having gone to adorn the mansion of some transatlantic millionaire.'"

THE FATHER OF TROUBLOUS SONS

NEW YORK has not yet had a chance to see the pictures of the Post-Impressionists which raised such a clamor in London, but we are being prepared for them by an exhibition of the work of Edouard Manet, who is declared to be their artistic father. His pictures hung with theirs in the London exhibition that raised all the to-do we chronicled in our issue for December 10. Perhaps it was owing to his ingratiating presence that those more robustious ones got a hearing at all. But he did not succeed in making the English art world take kindly to the work of this latest Parisian phase. In fact, such a babble of tongues has probably not been raised over "mere art" since Whistler was temporarily howled down in the English capital. One open-minded critic declared it was "amusing to find how almost everybody that one likes, and whose opinion one esteems, unites in disliking the work of the Post-Impressionists." Mr. J. N. Laurvik, who writes about art in the Boston *Transcript*, will not be one of the welcomers of Post-Impressionism if it ever comes to us, for he finds it would be as easy "to fancy a Beethoven playing his symphonies in a boiler-shop" as to imagine Manet's "classic-looking canvases" in company with "the mad concoctions of the so-called Post-Impressionists." Yet the Post-Impressionists derive their line of descent through Cezanne from this very Manet, altho, as Mr. Lewis Hind recently said in *The English Review*, "little he dreamed of it." Mr. Laurvik goes on in his effort to separate sheep and goats:

"Manet has nothing in common with those ranting madmen who spill their inchoate notions on canvas and call it art. On the contrary, he is at home with Velasquez, Hals, and Goya. One has only to see the 'Au Café,' the 'Femme au soulier rose,' and 'Le Liseur' in this collection to realize that here is the same uncompromising vision, the same certainty of hand, the same luminous grays and fine, rich blacks that recall the master of the Prado as well as the fluent, joyous improvisateur of Haarlem.

"What noble reserve, what luscious paint, what solidity of execution in 'Le Liseur,' a portrait of the famous publisher Hertzel, which is the earliest of these works shown here, being painted in 1864. It is difficult to understand, however, how work such as this, so obviously in the great succession, could possibly have provoked the ribald jeers of a public educated in matters of art, not to speak of the frantic fulminations of the critics and the authorities who banished Manet from the official salons. It is far easier to perceive the difficulties in the way of a sincere appreciation of the true merits of 'Au Café,' painted fourteen years later. Alive with the spirit of modernity, this slice out of Parisian life might well be misunderstood in a day when the saccharine classicism of Bouguereau and the myopic realism of Meissonier reigned supreme. It presents a corner out of a contemporary café scene in which a man and two women are seated before a table with beer-mugs in front of them. The man is a portrait of the engraver Guérard, whose bony, bearded face is sharply characterized, deriving added intensity from its close juxtaposition with the plump blond cheeks of the woman seated beside him. Brushed in with convincing candor and authority, this canvas contains a message for the younger generation of painters in the unhackneyed treatment of life."

Another canvas named "La Brioche" painted in 1870 is executed "with a suave reserve that should have made his detractors pause and take notice," says Mr. Laurvik. Yet Manet was fighting his battles at that time just as Matisse and the Post-Impressionists are fighting theirs now. Continuing his notice of the last-named picture:

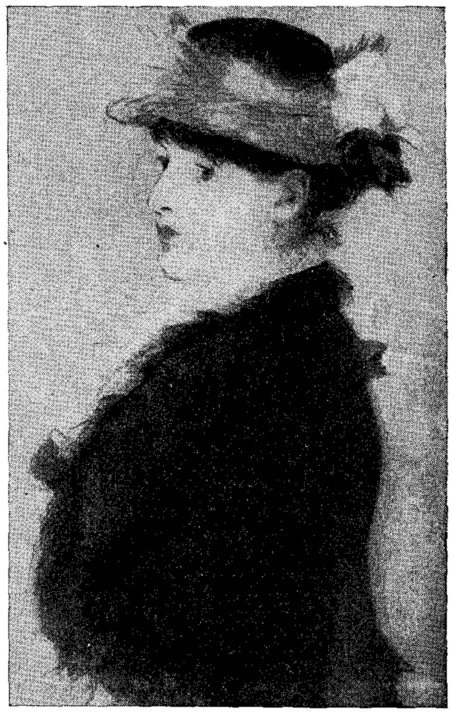
"Breadth and simplicity of statement, and a strong, manly stroke are the salient virtues of this rendering of some fruit—plums, peaches, and grapes—a white rose in a vase, a red bonbon box, and other things on a dark table partially covered with a white napkin, that in itself is a marvel of astute observation and masterly painting. One notes the absence of broken color in the rendering of these objects, the fruit especially, remembering how Monet and Renoir would have treated a similar subject. And herein lies the key to Manet's technic, which

> observed the theory of complementary colors and of the division of tones, without departing from a grand style, from a classic stateliness, from a superb surety. Still life has seldom been painted better or with more distinction.
>
> “Something of his passionate energy is revealed in the loosely brushed-in ‘Femme au soulier rose,’ a small standing figure of a woman in black, which recalls Goya's swift intensity of notation. His ‘Combat de Taureaux,’ painted in 1865–66, also shows his sympathy with the mad Spaniard. The three pastels are of varying degrees of merit. By all odds the most interesting is the ‘L'Inconnue,’ executed in 1880, which is a half-length portrait of a woman in a black coat with a grayish-blue ruff about her throat relieved against a background of solid gray, which contributes a piquant delicacy to the fragile pink flesh tones of the face, whose mouth is like two lovely, red rose petals.”

MAKING AND SELLING NOVELS

SCOTT and Dickens and Thackeray may, from the shades, thank their stars that they were born into a less critical age than ours. Or a less impatient one, at all events. This is the view of a writer, confessing himself a novelist, who asserts that so far as construction goes the technic of the novel has been improved out of all recognition during the past thirty years. He is confident that if “Quentin Durward,” “Vanity Fair,” and “Martin Chuzzlewit” were offered to the London trade to-day as new books by unknown authors they would be refused, “not because of their mere length but because their authors had not learned the art of excluding matter not germane to the story.” The writer is E. H. Lacon Watson and his article appears in *The Dial* (Chicago). Scott's prefatory remarks, and Thackeray's “long apostrophic remarks on things in general,” and Dickens' “subsidiary characters and side issues” serve to keep the works of these writers on the dusty shelves in our day. But what of the modern novelist:

> “A great number of very poor novels are published year by year; but, bad as they are, they do not generally err in the direction of technic. The plot may be thin, the characters wooden, the writing undistinguished or even ungrammatical; but the author has generally the merit of keeping the story well in view from start to finish. He has discovered that the one thing he must not do is to allow the reader's attention to wander. It is far more likely to wander than it was in the old days; and this is not entirely due to inferiority in the artist of the twentieth century—it is due rather to the rise of a new and half-educated public, who have been fed on papers like *Answers* and *Tit-bits*—the babies' food of the young reader. It remains to be seen whether this public will ever be educated up to anything better; but at present they are incapable of absorbing any paragraph of more than five or six lines in length. They require a series of shocks to keep them awake, and consequently the modern novelist has learned the imprudence of indulging in prolixity. The page of a new novel must not even present a physical appearance of solidity; if a publisher sees the proofs come from the printer with more than ten inches of unbroken matter he is quite capable (as has happened more than once in my own case) of breaking up the paragraphs himself. Only a few of the old guard, such as Mr. Henry James, are permitted some latitude in this respect—probably because they were found to be incorrigible.”



L'INCONNUE.

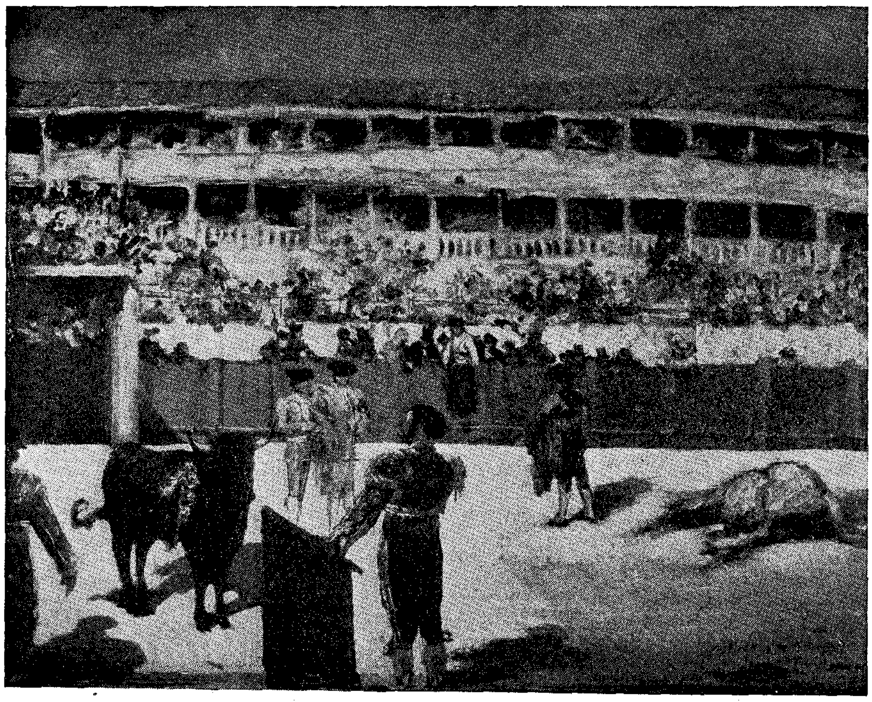
By Edouard Manet.

There is “a piquant delicacy” in “the fragile pink flesh tones of the face, whose mouth is like two lovely red rose petals.”

So far as the selling of novels goes, the reviewers are given little credit for a hand in it. If they praise a book universally, the ardor of the public seems dampened. If they condemn or ignore, then the public seems obstinate in the other direction—witness the great sales of Hall Caine and Marie Corelli “for whom the reviewers never have a good word to say.” Then what does sell a novel? Well—

> “The irresponsible chatter of women at afternoon tea, say some of my friends. I think it a fact that women have a great deal to say in the matter. They read far more novels than the men; they take their reading more seriously; and are more likely to discuss their favorites afterward. Thus some of the literary agents now lay it down as a cardinal rule that, in a successful story, the feminine interest should be dominant. Women, they argue, like to read about themselves, and especially to learn how they should behave in moments of emotional stress. There is thus a formula for the construction of the ‘big seller,’ if anyone could ever work to a formula, and if the literary agents are correct. Personally, I fear that the great secret eludes analysis. Like many so-called games of chance, the art of successful novel-writing is a matter of fortune, with a reservation in favor of the better player. The good man will commonly achieve a modest independence in time, if he goes on trying. For the rest, it is well for him not to be too much concerned with the commercial side of his work.”

It is recalled that not long ago *The Westminster Gazette* (London) asked its readers how long a novel the public liked, and all sorts of answers came in until one man said that “a novel, like a pair of trousers, should be cut to the measure of the material it was meant to contain.” That seemed about the last word on the subject.



THE BULLFIGHT—(1865–1866).

Manet, who painted this in early life, stands as father of the school of Impressionists, and grandfather of the Post-Impressionists now led by Henri Matisse.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY CRUSADE

ANOTHER missionary crusade, taking its course from the Pacific to the Atlantic and holding its celebrations in thirty-two cities, is about to end in a great national convocation in New York. A year ago it was the Laymen's Missionary Movement that attracted attention to world evangelization. Now it is the Woman's National Missionary Jubilee which opens its final "stand" in New York on March 27. In this "progress" the women are not simply imitating the men, tho the purposes of both have been the furthering of missionary work. They are also celebrating the founding in 1860 of the Woman's Union Missionary Society as the first corporate organization of this character.

The great figure in this earlier day was Mrs. Thomas C. Doremus, "an elect lady of rare social gifts and large wealth," and the memory of her and her work is a theme not overlooked in the present jubilations.

There has been "a celebration of three days in each of the thirty-two cities, West and East, mass-meetings, luncheons with attendance in the thousands, denominational rallies, a strong local committee making the setting for the program which the national leaders provide." There is a certain modesty in the women's claim for recognition of only fifty years' work when they might point to a hundred, observes a writer in *The Christian City* (New York). For, as she goes on to show, "there never was a time in the nineteenth century when American women were not engaging in some form of organized work for heathen lands":

> "In 1800 lovely Mary Webb, crippled in body, but ardent in soul, began to keep the minutes of the Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes. In 1813 'spinning, weaving, and knitting societies for the great object of sending the gospel to the ends of the earth' were multiplying. One of the charter members of such a company gave $12 for missions, when she had twelve patches on her shoes. In 1819 an 'address to the sisters,' sent out by the First Directress of the New York Female Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contained a sentence worthy to be the clarion call of Christianity: 'Let us leave nothing unattempted which promises to promote the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.' Female Cent Societies and Mite Societies sprang up in New England, the ingenious devices by which a great love, in spite of a slender purse, 'found a way' to the ends of the earth. Their treasuries gathered a sacred store from the 'egg money,' the 'butter money,' the 'avails of two superfluous garments,' and even the sacrifice of a cherished silver coffee-pot. The story of the thousands of dollars which that coffee-pot has since poured out for the cause is quite as wonderful as the achievements of Aladdin's Lamp. 'The homely, sweet, small self-denials' of these pioneers for the sake of missions are redolent with the fragrance of the alabaster box of very precious ointment. In this reminiscent year of jubilee 'what these women have done shall be told for a memorial of them wherever the gospel shall be preached in the whole world.'"

The organization now holding the public eye, and "launched on the eve of the Civil War, by persons inexperienced in public affairs, opposed by the clergy, without financial backing," has at this time gathered under its banner 57,433 foreign missionary societies in the United States and Canada. Last year they raised $3,328,840. To insure the success of the itinerary now under way, it was determined that a leader "of the commanding personality" of Jane Addams or Eva Ballington Booth must be secured. Experience is proving the wisdom of selecting Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery for the post. "Her addresses have set aflame the hearts and minds of thousands of women once indifferent to the wrongs of womanhood and childhood in the dark corners of the world." The educational phase of the work, presented in this crusade, is making the deepest impression, says Frances J. Dyer in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston):

> "It is an interesting fact that coincident with the opening of women's colleges and clubs in the United States was the sending forth of American teachers, under the auspices of the newly formed women's boards, to their ignorant sisters in distant lands. They undertook the stupendous task, in languages not their own, of educating a half-billion illiterates. At home there was an eager rush of girls, already well trained in excellent schools, to Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith.
>
> "The contrast to the situation abroad is thus described by Mrs. Montgomery: 'Perhaps some of those dear women in the first flush of their missionary enthusiasm thought of these millions of women and children as eager for the truth and had visions of Madam Ethiopia stretching out her hands to God; but if so they were destined to receive a rude shock. People didn't want their girls educated, wouldn't even run the risk of trying it. A Chinese gentleman derisively put spectacles on his cow, and suggested that he send her to school. A grave Hindu quoted his sacred books, and deprecated any putting of silly notions into his child-wife's head, and the women and girls themselves giggled and smilingly refused to do any such head-aching and terrible tasks as the missionary ladies set for them.'
>
> "The story of the capture of these strongholds of ignorance, and the planting within their walls of every grade of school from the kindergarten to the college, is an epic poem. A few institutions, like the Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow and the American College for Girls in Constantinople, have an international fame. Yet thousands of women here at home who claim to be well educated never heard of their existence, nor of the magnificent medical work carried on by their sisters in the Orient. To instruct and inspire this great body of American women, and show them a field of effort commensurate with their abilities, so that their eyes shall see the glory of the coming of the Lord, is one purpose of the Jubilee."

IS GRAFT STRANGLING RELIGION?

EVERY PASTOR, it is said, hears men say that their consciences will not let them join the church while they are continuing practises modern business methods thrust upon them. Young men too, asserts an editorial writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), "find it extremely difficult to practise their Christian principles in the environment in which they find themselves in shops and offices." One man in New York confest that for every article he sold for a rich man's house he had to "fix" the servants to make the sale. He wished to join the church, but he couldn't do so and practise the "graft" his business demanded. Neither could he very well leave the business; "he had become so involved in it." Most men have to stay in business to live and support their families, but large and small "grafting" has become so all-pervading, it is asserted, that "it is not going to be possible for conscientious men to stay in the church and in business at the same time." The writer prefers not to believe that the case is as bad as was represented by a man who, when the Sugar Company was detected cheating the Government and the people out of millions, said: "Investigate any big business in New York and you'll find something going on you would not want to teach in Sunday-school." That we have not gone that far, the writer feels sure; "yet every man we have talked with recently or heard talk on this subject has spoken of something crooked in the business with which he is connected."

This writer claims that he has "ample authority for everything" he has to say in the following:

> "Graft runs through the business system of New York from top to bottom. It even extends to some undertakers. We had been in New York hardly a month as a pastor when an undertaker came to us and offered us a 'rake off' on every funeral we would get him. Of course, they go to the sextons as well. We do not know whether they have an agreement with the

MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY,

Chairman of the Central Committee which initiated the circular method of meetings now in progress.

MRS. THOMAS C. DOREMUS,

Who founded the Woman's Union Missionary Society in 1860.

MRS. HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY,

To whom is entrusted the generalship of the present itinerant celebrations.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY IN THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

doctors or not. There is not a pair of horses sold on Fifth Avenue that the coachman does not get a handsome present from the dealer for bringing his employer there. The dealer that puts up the biggest price to the coachman sells the horses. A grocer who provides for many wealthy New York families said that unless the cooks were supplied with presents, and some of them with bottles of whisky, he would not keep the trade of that house. A grain dealer told us that this was the universal practise of his business. With every yacht fitted out in New York City the captain gets handsome presents of clothes and other things. When it comes to large contracts, such as furnishing one of the great ocean steamers, presents of very great value are given by the party that gets the contract to the captain or agent that is influential in the letting of it. The same thing runs through the whole list of contracting businesses."

Graft in city and State contracts needs no airing in religious journals. The Pennsylvania State-House case is a classic example. "Every investigation in New York has disclosed graft running all through the system—contractors getting contracts by graft, charging the city double prices, bribing city employees all along the line. Every investigation, until quite recently, has found public officers and policemen accepting graft." The little cases are less known, but in smaller business affairs "it continues in disgraceful, if smaller, ways." Thus:

"Salesmen have to treat prospective buyers to dinners and expensive wines and theaters or they could not sell a thing. A young salesman whom we asked about this very thing said: 'I have long wanted to change my job because I have to take men and women out to suppers and theaters, and in other ways bribe them to buy.' A school superintendent told us that a certain text-book publishing house had made him very flattering approaches of friendship when it was time to get new text-books introduced. Some houses have that reputation. We know one which, we are glad to say, forbids its representatives, by letters, to stoop to any bribings or illegitimate methods. But so it all goes on, down to the pushcart man who has to pay the police for privileges, until it sometimes looks as if our whole business system was based on graft. And good men are the victims. One great firm has to do it because others do. One man has to outdo the other to get a sale. And good men, objecting to the whole thing, have to do it to keep their place. And places are not waiting in New York. And there are babies at home. We talked with one such man the other day. He has been trying for two years to get a job where he can work without straining his conscience. He is near the head of a department of a great store. He has to wink at some things. He is looking for a secretaryship or treasurer's office in a missionary or religious society, on the ground, we suppose, that that is the only place where graft does not enter. It tries to get in, tho, everywhere. It knocks at the doors of religious journals. It sometimes says we will advertise with you if you will praise our goods—and the goods do not always deserve praise. It is a very difficult thing for a man caught in the system to escape. Sometimes he has even to practise straight lying to keep his job. A plasterer told us that he had to lie to the inspector every time he came around as to the stuff he was putting on the walls or lose his job. To lose his job meant the baby hungry. Pretty good men will lie to keep the baby from starving. There has got to be radical reformation."

A veritable Walpurgis night of dishonesty is depicted in this further summary:

"Every investigation has unearthed rotten bones. The Sugar Trust was found cheating everybody out of hundreds of thousands by short weights. The insurance companies had been robbing policy-holders by the thousand. The Pittsburg scandals of last year involved banks as well as politicians. In San Francisco one man after another was convicted. The courts brought judgments of millions against the oil companies. The arbitrators in the coal strike found systems of deliberate robbery of the employees going on. Senators have been found who have been buying seats, and now at Albany many are testifying that men connected with the racing interests were buying Senators. These men deny it, but notice that they are not denying having made large contributions for 'publicity purposes' to defeat the laws against gambling, and even fools know what this publicity means. And these business men are some of them church-members. So were the insurance men, and the sugar men, and the coal operators. So the thing has gone on, and we are all asking, 'Who next?' Is it not time the Church did a little thinking? . . . . . .

"Now, this is the question that faces the country to-day: Is graft and dishonesty and secret stealing by legal or illegal but concealed methods, and adulterations of goods, and watering of stocks, and misrepresentations, and cheating in quality of goods and quality of work, and by short measures, and by defrauding governments, and by withholding taxes, and by buying of special privileges from legislatures, and in a hundred other ways, destroying religion? Since most men have got to stay in business to live and support their families, is all this becoming so prevalent, so all-pervading, that it is not going to be possible for conscientious men to stay in the church and in business at the same time?"

A FRENCH VIEW OF JESUS

THE DIFFERENCE between a French and an Anglo-Saxon point of view in religious matters has recently been illustrated in the case of Mme. Bernhardt's production of Rostand's "La Samaritaine." Church people here did not wish to see it on the stage; Mme. Bernhardt, on the other hand, told us that it was performed in Paris only during the Easter season and that it was there taken as a religious exercise. The same incompatibility is given us in the report of an interview between Mr. Frank Harris and Ernest Renan. Mr. Harris tells us he had always admired Renan's "Life of Jesus," but he "took it rather as a romance than a biography." The book seemed to the Englishman to have "appalling mistakes in it, misconceptions even, as well as faults of irreverence and impiety" which "put his back up." He recounts in *The English Review* (March) that he did not wish to discuss the book with its author, whom he once knew; but there was in Renan "an irrepressible curiosity as to the position he and his work held in other countries," and once Renan asked what Englishmen thought of his "Life of Jesus." Mr. Harris then told him that "in the face of that world tragedy" he thought the "English want the actual story with all its gaps, the fragmentary truth and the truth alone with nothing added, rather than a story pieced out by the imagination." Renan thereupon called for a specific instance; and Mr. Harris reports what followed:

> "'You will excuse my memory,' I stipulated, 'if I try to quote you without the book?' (He nodded.) 'Comparing Paul once with Jesus you say, "he had not his adorable indulgence. his way of excusing everything; his divine inability to see the wrong. Paul was often imperious and made his authority felt with an assurance that shocks us. . . ."
>
> "'Now Jesus may have been of an "adorable indulgence"; but he did not excuse everything; he was not unable to see the wrong, nor would that inability be generally regarded as divine. Jesus was indulgent to sins of the flesh; but he was very severe to sins of the spirit. "Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! . . . for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cumin and have omitted the weightier *matters* of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. . . ." Jesus saw the wrong very clearly and did not excuse it.'
>
> "'Ah,' replied Renan, as if relieved, 'you can take a brush-stroke and say it is too heavy, but in comparison with Paul I maintain that Jesus was of an "adorable indulgence." It is all right enough; but each sentence must be looked at as part of a whole.'
>
> "His happy carelessness, his invincible resolve not to see himself as I saw him, or the faults in his book as they would be seen by others, challenged me to continue: he would not judge himself, tho severe self-criticism is the first condition of great work. I answered lightly to be in tune with his manner.
>
> "'I do not want to make a point unfairly,' I replied. 'I chose what I regard as a most characteristic passage. You appear to think that the inability to see the wrong is a divine virtue. I regard that indulgence as merely the softness of a good-humored skeptic. But what you have written all hangs together,' I went on, 'and forms a whole—a fine French picture of the world-shaking event.'
>
> "'What do you mean?' he cried, 'why do you say a "French" picture? Do deal frankly with me,' he pleaded. 'The question interests me greatly; why not treat me as you would wish to be treated?' and he looked at me gravely.
>
> "The appeal was irresistible.
>
> "'You say that Paul was "ugly"—"an ugly little Jew,"' I replied; 'you use the epithet again and again as a term of reproach. You dwell with pleasure on the personal beauty of Jesus—"a handsome Jewish youth" are your words.' (He nodded.) 'Well,' I went on, 'this is another instance of what I mean. We do not know whether Jesus was handsome or not. One feels certain that no one could have lived habitually in communion with the highest as he did without bearing signs of it in his face. On the other hand, his disciples never speak of his personal beauty, so we must take it that his message was infinitely more important than his looks. A biographer, it seems to me, would have done well to follow their example. The spirit-beauty of Jesus must have been infinitely rarer and more impressive than any regularity of feature.'
>
> "'You will admit,' said Renan, 'that the beauty of feature must add to the spirit-beauty, and the weight of evidence is on my side.'"

Renan continued "with a wealth of learning to maintain that whatever evidence there was favored the idea that Jesus was personally handsome." This for the Englishman was beside the mark.

TO "CUT OUT" HAND-CLAPPING IN RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

AMERICAN vivacity has reached a pitch that needs checking, thinks a Baptist writer, speaking of the increasingly prevalent custom of hand-clapping in religious meetings. He does not assert that Baptists have the monopoly of this habit; it is often referred to as a manifestation of religious revival services. But the present writer, the Rev. George Whitman, sounds a note of warning in view of the forthcoming meetings in Philadelphia of the Baptist World Alliance. He fears that "our British cousins, and, in fact, our brotherhood from every part of Europe, are likely to be confounded, and perhaps displeased, with this noisy evidence of American vivacity so constantly shown in religious gatherings." He recalls in *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) Dr. Aked's "amazement," when he was newer to us, at the hand-clapping that punctuated an address he was delivering before the State Convention at Hamilton, Ohio. On the score that the European naturally thinks of hand-clapping in a religious service "as an impropriety, if not, indeed, a manifestation of irreverence," he enters these two objections:

> "First, I object to it because it always runs to extremes.
>
> "A little light applause might not be objectionable, but we Americans never do anything 'by halves.' When our national meetings were held in Portland I heard many comments on the disorderly character of the sessions. At one session Dr. Bitting was speaking. He said: 'All the praise of the success of our National Baptist Convention belongs to the Lord Jesus Christ.' To this sentiment our fathers would have responded with a hearty 'Amen,' but, instead, it was followed by vigorous hand-clapping. An announcement was made by President Judson that some one was wanted at the front door. This, too, was greeted with the noise of hands. When any speaker took the platform he was met with applause, and the same was true when he sat down. Some speakers really acted as if they expected the applause. An anthem or a solo, no matter how solemn, or how poor, or how worthy, was always applauded. One afternoon a person in the audience gave a vigorous sneeze. At once the hand-clapping was started, and a delegate was so injudicious as to call aloud, 'Do it again!' whereat there was more applause. All this shows, of course, our happy, free, democratic spirit; but it doesn't promote spirituality, and there is no telling where it will end. Perhaps we shall yet witness the custom of applauding prayers!
>
> "Second, I object to the habit of hand-clapping because it destroys the decorum of a religious meeting and promotes irreverence. It is hard to have a deep religious feeling where the custom exists. Our Southern brethren will not allow it. I heard Dr. MacArthur give a spirited address in an armory in Richmond some years ago at the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention. His words aroused intense enthusiasm.
>
> "A Northern man set his elbows in motion, but his effort to override the rules was frowned upon. I will certify that the feeling was much more impressive and the religious impression vastly greater with the hand heresy left out. I am not anxious for any rule in our Northern Convention, but I do wish we could teach some folks a little sense of the decencies of a religious service. A proper use of the lips, and less use of the hands, will make our meetings more spiritual and make them look less like a political meeting. Let us have more 'Amens!' and 'Halleluiahs!' and 'Praise the Lords!' and less noise of the hands. These encourage devotion; noise dissipates it. Applause flatters the singer or speaker; it does not promote piety. I fear it has come from the source of all evil and I for one vote to 'cut it out.'"

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The "Sevilla" will be the rage this year in both Europe and America for Spring and Autumn wear.

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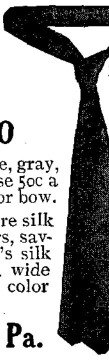

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CURRENT POETRY

SAM WALTER FOSS, writer, lecturer, and poet, died some three weeks ago, leaving behind him a wide circle of stanch friends. A generous share of the author's popularity must be credited to his modesty. It is told that of late years, when he was called to the telephone, he usually inquired whether it wasn't his son who was wanted!

Mr. Foss did not aim to be a "poet's poet," but tried to write verse that would "appeal to the average man." We all remember his immortal "Calf-Path"—that moral tale of the calf, whose zig-zag path, traced through a primeval forest, finally became the crooked central street of a metropolis.

We reprint this classic, together with two stanzas written in a different vein.

The Calf-Path

By Sam Walter Foss

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should,
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way,
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep;
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through the winding wood-way stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

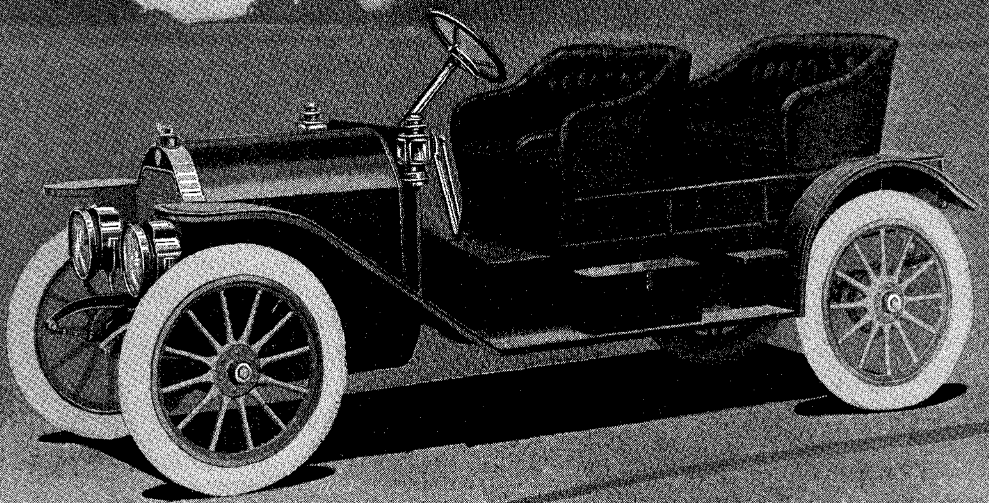
The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis!
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about,
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

(*Continued on page* 582)

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.



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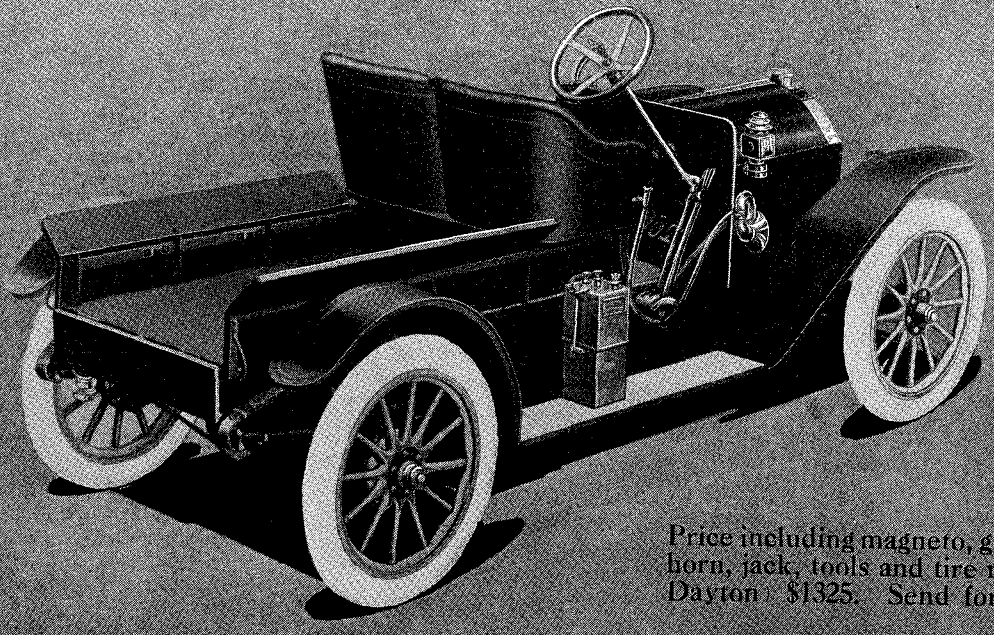

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are for the man who seeks a *treasured individuality*—for the man who not only wants a hat to cover him, but to cover him with *luxurious distinction*.

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MEMO.—Write to us for "Smile All The While," a touch-and-go waltz song for the whole family. It's free!

"Smile"

(*Continued from page* 580)

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
They keep the path a sacred groove,
Along which all their lives they move;
But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf.
Ah, many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

Two Gods

By Sam Walter Foss

A boy was born 'mid little things,
Between a little world and sky.—
And dreamed not of the cosmic rings
Round which the circling planets fly.
He lived in little works and thoughts,
Where little ventures grow and plod,
And paced, and plowed his little plots
And prayed unto his little God.
But as the mighty system grew,
His faith grew faint with many scars;
The cosmos widened in his view—
But God was lost among his stars.

Another boy in lowly days,
As he, to little things was born,
But gathered lore in woodland ways,
And from the glory of the morn.
As wider skies broke on his view,
God greatened in his growing mind;
Each year he dreamed his God anew,
And left his older God behind.
He saw the boundless scheme dilate,
In star and blossom, sky and clod;
And as the universe grew great,
He dreamed for it a greater God.

A gentle, wistful poem, that comes near to the fireside of the heart. This letter introduces "Thirty-Six Poems," a particularly attractive book of verse by James Elroy Flecker (The Adelphi Press, Ltd., London).

To a Poet a Thousand Years Hence

By James Elroy Flecker

"I who am dead a thousand years,
And wrote this sweet archaic song,
Send you my words for messengers
The way I shall not pass along.

"I care not if you bridge the seas,
Or ride secure the cruel sky,
Or build consummate palaces
Of metal or of masonry.

"But have you wine and music still,
And statues and a bright-eyed love,
And foolish thoughts of good and ill,
And prayers to them who sit above?

"How shall we conquer? Like a wind
That falls at eve our fancies blow,
And old Mæonides the blind
Said it three thousand years ago.

"O friend unseen, unborn, unknown,
Student of our sweet English tongue,
Read out my words at night, alone;
I was a poet, I was young.

"Since I can never see your face,
And never shake you by the hand,
I send my soul through time and space
To greet you. You will understand."

This life is a subject rather for wonder than for didactics. Miss Edith M. Thomas stands before the riddles of the universe with the large humility of self-knowledge. *Harper's* prints these four stanzas.

The Unknowing

By Edith M. Thomas

I know not where I am:
Beneath my feet a whirling sphere,
And overhead (and yet below)
A crystal rampart cutting sheer—
The traveling sun its oriflamme.
What do I know?

I know not what I do:
I wrought at that, I wrought at this,
The shuttle still perforce I throw;
But if aright or if amiss
The web reveals not, held to view.
What do I know?

I know not what I think:
My thoughts?—As in a shaft of light
The dust-motes wander to and fro,
And shimmer golden in their flight;
Then, either way, in darkness sink.
What do I know?

I know not who am I:
If now I enter on the Scheme,
Or revenant from long ago,
If but some World Soul's moment-dream,
Or, timeless, in Itself I lie.
What do I know?

"The Dead Dryad," from *The English Review*, tells us of a very lovable and a very human creature—one of the shy, wild, woodland people that paganism mothered in the early dawn of civilization.

The Dead Dryad

By Wilfrid Thorley

Did she murmur here where the crisp leaves patter
And pray for dawn with the world yet dark?
Did she taunt with laughter the loveless satyr
Whose face was gray as the shriveled bark?
Did she pause, and muse, and forget to hark
The slow sure tread of his stealthy feet,
Till the dry branch snapt and her wild limbs trembled,
And fled thorn-rent from his vengeful heat?

Did her laughter chime in the dew-fed lilies,
And thrill with music their roots asleep?
Did her shy eyes glance as a wild fleet filly's
That threads her way on the forest steep,
Through filèd pines where the ivies creep?
Was her torn thigh cleansed on the pool's clear brim?
O! happy waves that her live warm splendor
Shone bright on you as she dipt her limb.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I will cull thin leaves of the slim wood-sorrel
Still sweet with the press of her pale limbs coiled,
And frailer-stemmed than the somber laurel,
For death has chilled her but not despoiled;
And drop her down, ere the winds have soiled
Her brow with dust, in the waters cool;
And I shall see, in the morning's dawning,
Her eyes shine out from the lilied pool.

I shall wander in pray'r aloof and lonely
To seek her spirit that is not dead,
Her voice that thrills not with sorrow only
For fadeless coronals round her head.
Unseen she travels with noiseless tread;
Her silk locks trail on the wind afloat;
She draws the air through her sweet wide nostrils
And swells the chords of her supple throat.

I have waited and watched her at dawn re-issue
From her ivy bower in some wide-boled tree
Rain-chiseled smooth as her body's tissue,
Green-veiled in leafage from nape to knee.
And, swayed to a lowly melody,
The boughs moved soft in the cradling wind,
As she plucked their fruit and the wild birds gathered
To glut their fill on the shredded rind.

She would heal all drought, and the thirsting panthers
Grew moist with a subtle anodyne
Distilled from the honeyed purple anthers
Of poppies limp on the dewless green;
Till they slept and forgot how, with limbs grown lean,
The shy fawns followed the antlered steers
In the endless sun, and beyond the mountains
The snow lay chill on the frosted meres.

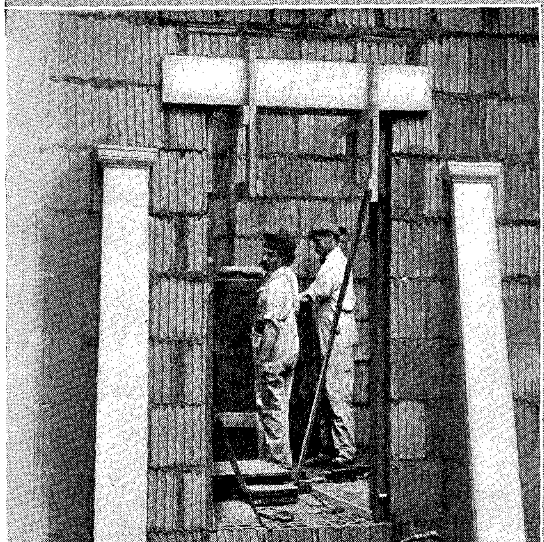
Now must they pine and the lilies wither
Scum-fed and girdled with many weeds,

(*Continued on page 584.*)

Beginning with greater ease and speed in running up the walls, and absolute certainty of perfect and sound construction in every detail—

NATCO HOLLOW TILE

offers the builder advantage after advantage over all the old-time forms of construction. Not the least of these advantages is the permanent investment safeguard of building to the highest standard of fireproof safety—long a necessity of large structures, and daily recognized more and more as a modern requisite of all moderate-sized buildings.



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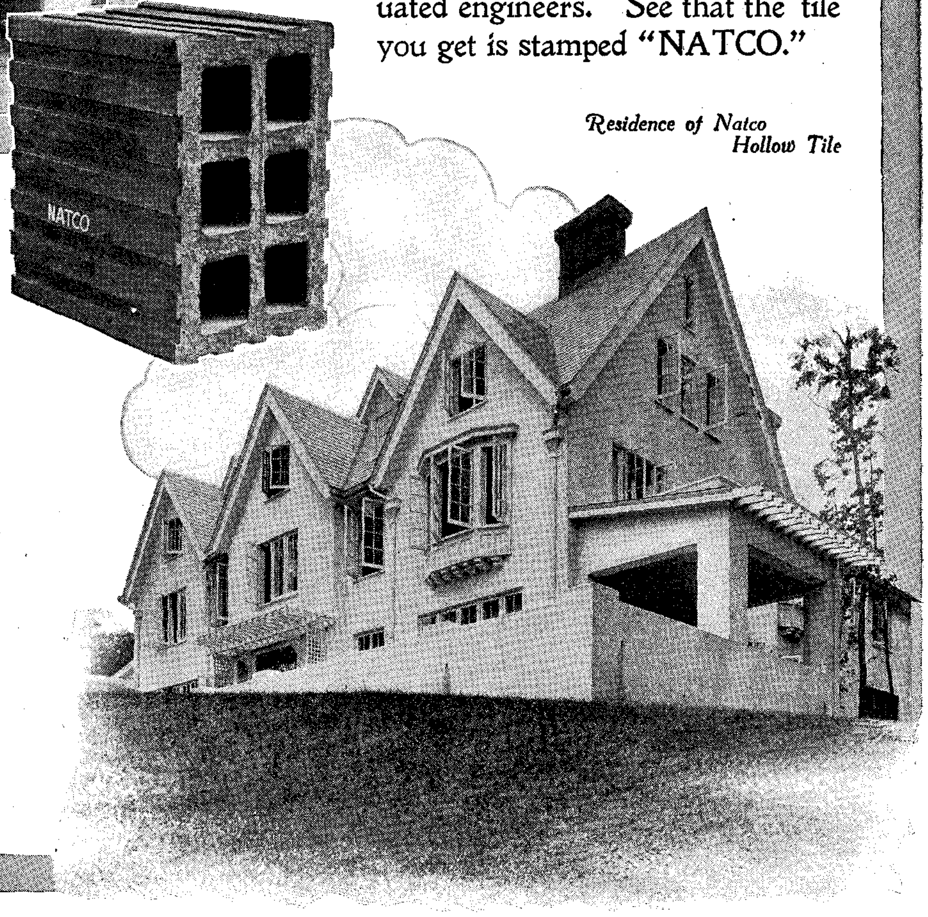

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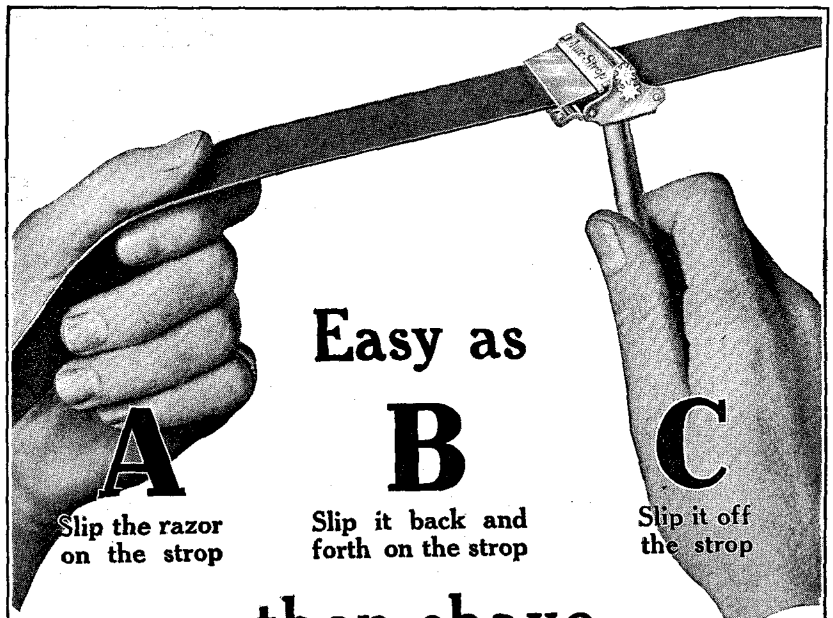

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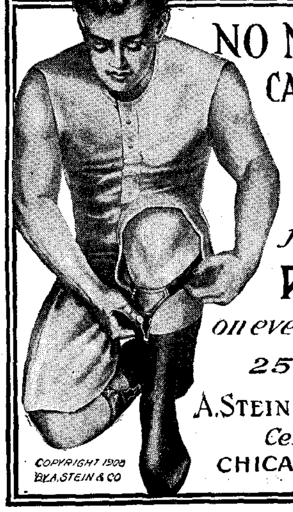

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(*Continued from page* 582)

And never the sound of her voice float hither
  With whispers low in the plume-tipped reeds;
  Frayed hinds a-limp on the arid meads
Lament her loudly; and now the mare,
  In her broad womb feeling the unborn filly,
Shall neigh in vain for her soothing care.

Her care that failed not the barbèd thistle,
  With light breath freeing its filmy rounds;
Or warned the herds with a mellow whistle
  Were Dian leashing her eager hounds.
  For frolic hunt on the forest bounds.
The fleet hares knew her; and things of sloth
  Were thrilled anew with the sacred ardor
And mirth of her wild love never loth.

And all shy creatures that fear espial
  For her would loiter, for her would fly
To scare dull hours from the dreamy dial,
  Were sleep withheld from her weary eye;
  For her nightlong would the squirrel pry,
(Not witless, he, of the good she wrought)
  To sleek his fur where he found her smiling,
Athrob to some freak of her slumbrous thought.

She will train no more on the slender trellis
  The vine to cling nor the rose to climb,
The red-lipped rosebuds whose holy smell is
  As kisses crusht on the mouth of Time
  To ransom Beauty. Her sin sublime
Was tameless love of the world she filled,
  With lips alert for life's brimming chalice
Or taut with grief for the wine she spilled.

She will fly no more from the rampant legions
  Of centaurs ranked, nor the lewd faun's lure;
Nor her soft mouth pant in the pathless regions
  Where life is safe and where love is sure;
  Nor twine the reed with her fingers pure;
Nor draw warm milk from the wild goat's teat.
  And happy I, were my fate to follow
And lay my head on her dear dead feet!

Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor has produced a volume called "Lavender and Other Verses." We find the poetry insipid, with the exception of one imaginative sonnet. "Gjöa" is the name of Captain Amundsen's ship, now preserved in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Gjöa

By Edward Robeson Taylor

"At last I rest in peace where nevermore
  The waves shall whip my stout-resisting side;
  Ignobly rest, and swell with bitter pride
  As casual eyes all lightly scan me o'er—
Me, that have dared the Arctic's awful shore,
  And with the bold Norwegian as my guide
  Sailed the dread Pass to other keels denied
  Where we shall dwell with Fame forevermore.
Ah, it is pleasant here with birds and trees,
  With laughter-loving children, and the sea's
  Keen winds that romp upon my orphaned deck;
Yet, mid this fatal peace at times I yearn
  To face again the dangers of a wreck;
  To see once more the great Aurora burn."

There is no pain of the body that the soul can not profit by—a brave Emersonian theme reincarnated in some verses that we take from the pages of *The Craftsman.*

The Husbandman

By Edward Wilbur Mason

I break the soil with anguished pain,
  And sow with bitter tears.
My soul doth reap like golden grain
  The gladness of the years!

I hear the winds that roar and roar,
  The elements that rush.
My soul doth hear forevermore
  The high celestial hush!

I toil with clods till day is done
  In pastures dull and bare.
My soul doth shapen like a sun
  The common earth and air!

I win in darkness black as death
  The scant bread of the sod.
My soul doth bring from fields of faith
  The living sheaves of God!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

OUR GENERALS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

If you don't want to find out why the United States is rushing thousands of troops and a goodly number of battleships and cruisers down upon the Mexican border—just go and ask the War Department, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "It portends nothing," is General Wood's ever-ready reply—"it is sham maneuvering only." Or he will say: "We have had this manipulation of forces in all parts of the country—and why not Southwestern Texas, now? It has nothing to do with the Mexican troubles at any rate." And that is about all you can get out of anybody in the War Department.

Yet nobody in Washington believes it for a moment. It is as thoroughly understood there as it is anywhere else that the present mobilization of the troops in Texas represents the most serious situation that has arisen since the Spanish War.

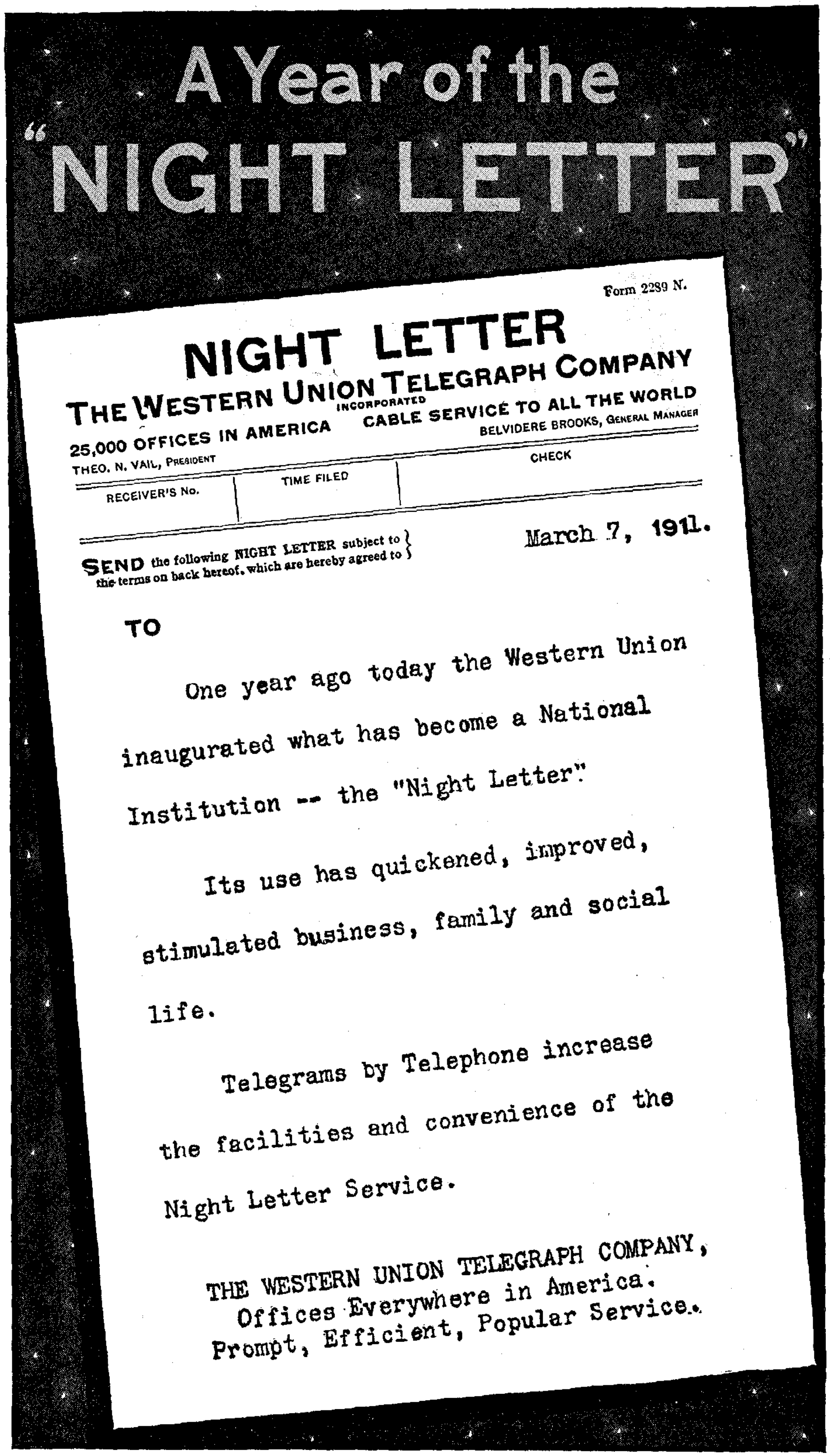
Furthermore, the plans have been laid for months past. There was nothing sudden at all about the order which President Taft astonished the country by issuing the other day. The men who were to command the troops had been picked out in army councils at a time when all seemed serene along the Mexican border, and the fact, for instance, that Gen. William H. Carter was to command the army was as well-known in the War Department three months ago as it is to-day.

Every one of these men, so carefully selected from his fellows, is of the type approved by the President and the chiefs of the War Department, and "better men could not be found." Of General Carter we read:

William H. Carter is the creator of the modern United States Army. It was he who drafted the legislation which reformed and reorganized Uncle Sam's men-at-arms. When Secretary of War Elihu Root conceived the idea of making our obsolete 1812 army an up-to-date 1901 army he called into council Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who was then Adjutant General. General Corbin directed his assistant, who was General Carter, to prepare the plan. Carter did it; his plan went through Congress in the two famous laws—called the acts of March 2, 1899, and February 2, 1901, and the splendid army of to-day is the result. It is not every man who has the experience of making an army and then commanding it in the field, and Carter's assignment to the command of the force he built out of almost nothing is an unusual example of poetic justice.

But Carter is anything but a desk warrior. He is one of the few men in America entitled to wear a medal of honor, which goes only to soldiers who have performed some conspicuous act of heroism under the enemy's fire.

It is the American equivalent of the Victoria Cross in England and the Iron Cross in Germany. It goes to soldiers who have saved a comrade's life under fire. Carter



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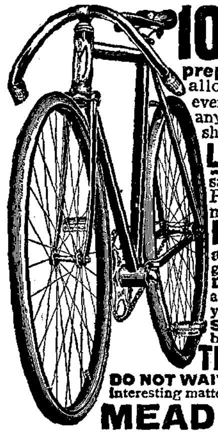

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got it out in Arizona in one of the wars against the Apaches, when he went out across a bullet-swept ravine and brought in a desperately wounded private soldier who was waiting for the *coup de grâce*. The soldier was a negro.

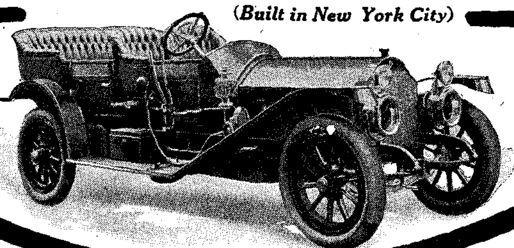
The man who did this thing does look more like a desk official than a warrior. His general appearance is more that of a successful lawyer or life insurance official. And yet:

> Carter is a Tennesseean and a West Pointer, appointed "at large." He became General Corbin's assistant on April 15, 1902, and was a member of the first War College Board, getting his appointment to that place two months later. During Corbin's absence in Europe he acted as Adjutant General of the Army.
>
> As Assistant Adjutant General he practically created the General Staff. He was the man who prepared the legislation for its establishment. In the annual report of the Secretary of War appeared this reference to Carter:
>
> "Special credit is due to Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter for the exceptional ability and untiring industry which he has contributed to the work of devising, bringing about, and putting into operation the General Staff law. He brought thorough and patient historical research and wide experience, both in the line and the staff, and long-continued, anxious, and concentrated thought to bear upon the problem of improving military administration, and if the new system shall prove to be an improvement the gain to the country will have been largely due to him."
>
> In 1904 and 1905 Carter commanded the Department of the Visayas in the Philippines, and he commanded the troops engaged in putting down the Pulajan insurrection in Samar. In February, 1906, he was made commander of the Department of the Lakes and continued in that capacity until November, 1908. He commanded the camps of instruction for the Army and the National Guard at Indianapolis in 1906 and 1908, and in December of the latter year was made commander of the Department of the Missouri. He became a Major-General on November 13, 1909.

Carter, by the way, is not the only medal-of-honor man who is now at the front in Texas. General Mills is one, and Colonel Marion P. Maus is another. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, one of the brigade chiefs, took part in the Spanish-American War, and two summers ago was commander of the "Red" army in the "war game" played in Massachusetts, which routed and captured the Massachusetts militia under Colonel Pew, who had undertaken to defend the city of Boston. Of General Bliss's efficient leadership at that time, the New York *Times* saw fit to comment editorially. It said:

> General Bliss has succeeded in doing something never before achieved either in real or mimic war, in this country or any other. He has moved his base of supplies with him every day. Every organization in his army receives its rations almost as soon as it is prepared to make camp, regardless of how far it has advanced into the enemy's country.
>
> "By moving his base with him daily,

PALMER-SINGER



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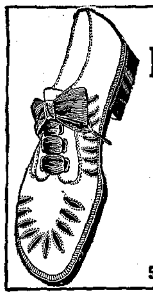

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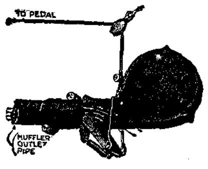

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET 15

General Bliss has left his rear untrammeled by long lines of communication that must be zealously guarded and whose interruption spells defeat. Through the employment of motor-trucks for bringing up the commissary and quartermaster stores on a carefully devised schedule—which must have taken months of hard work at the Army War College—General Bliss has accomplished this task. His army has no rear.

MR. TAFT'S WATCHFUL EYE

WHOEVER plays golf with President Taft will find that extra sessions and army maneuvers "are not the only things the President is firm and not to be bluffed about," remarks Fred C. Kelly in the Washington *Herald*. Mr. Taft, he says, "endeavors to be amicable, gracious, indulgent, kind, humane, and all that"—but no person should undertake to "dope" his golf-score in a game with the President, on the assumption that he will not be so impolite as to doubt that man's word. And few men have "got away" with it.

Let us suppose that the President's opponent is not keen at the golf proposition, and strikes out or fouls two or three times before he so much as hits a square lick at the dinky little ball. Naturally, the temptation is to give himself about 40 per cent. discount for good intentions when he counts up his total for that hole. But that does not go with Mr. Taft. He has been watching every stroke and attempted stroke, and he has the exact figures jotted down in the back of his head, where he can get them when he wants them.

"How many does that make for you?" he asks.

"Oh, about six, I guess," the other player replies, jauntily.

The President will look annoyed. "Let's see," he will say. "You took three before you got away from the tee, then you moved your ball out of a little hole; that makes four, and you lost three more getting out of the bunker, and you had three or four others that I know of. You must be playing at least eleven."

That's the way the President will talk. Those who have played with him say they never saw such a man to keep tab on other folks' scores. Even if one were to set about it, purposely, to hunch a little bit on President, he'd have a job on his hands. For the President seems to have an eye or two set about where his rear collar button should be. One can jab a ball just the slightest bit to get it out of a rough place in the ground, and the action has been noted and added up by the President as if by some sort of mysterious, occultish, automatic adding-machine.

One of the last games the President played last fall was with Captain Butt and one or two others. Captain Butt drove his ball off into the woods and had a pretty grievous time before he got it driven back to congenial soil again.

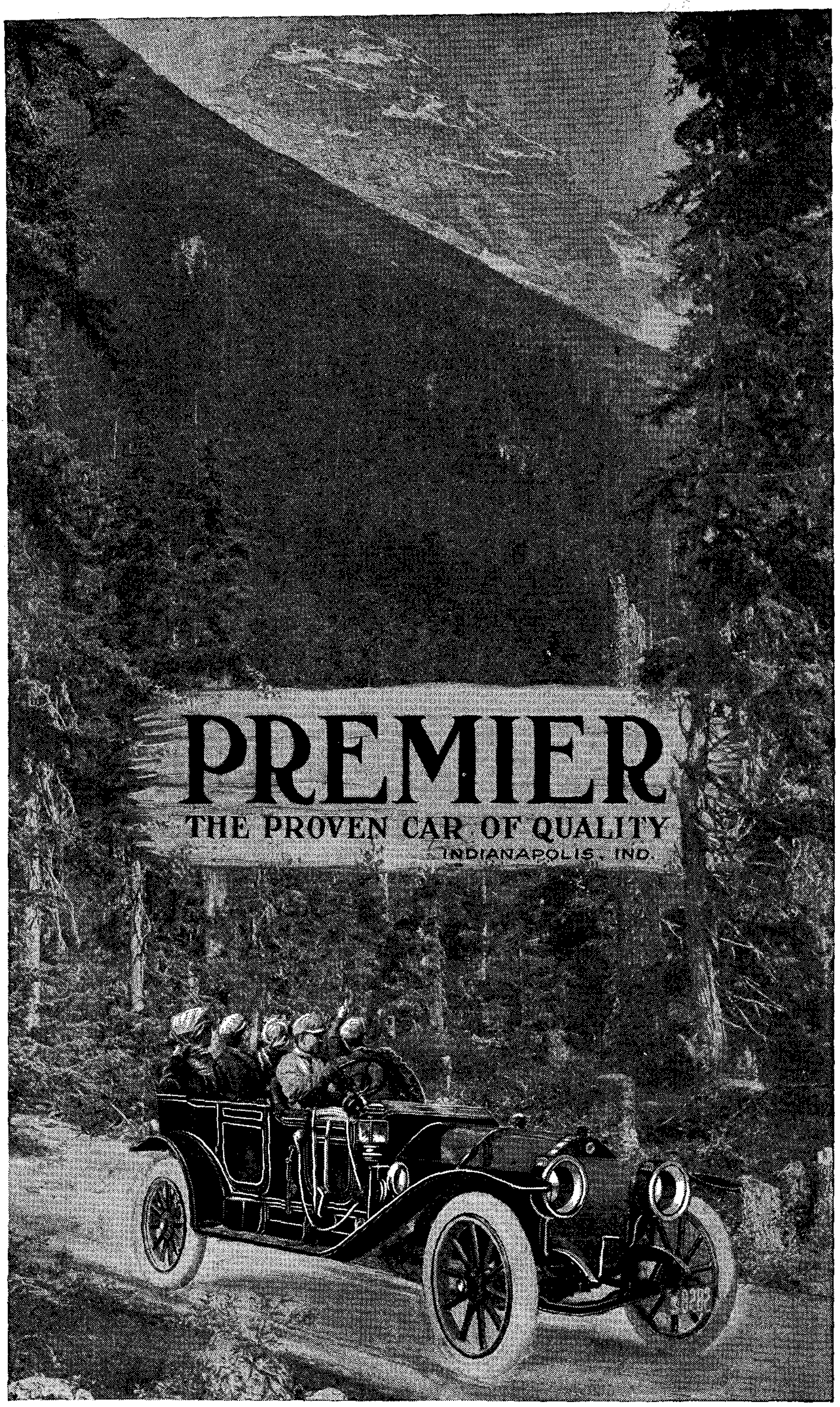
"How many?" inquired the President.

"Two," replied the captain.

"Oh, see here now," ventured the President. "I heard you slash away at the weeds four times with my own ears, so you better just boost that a little bit."

So it goes.

The moment he gets on a golf links, the



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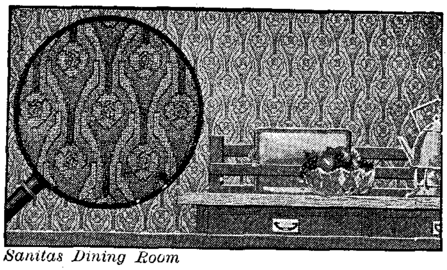

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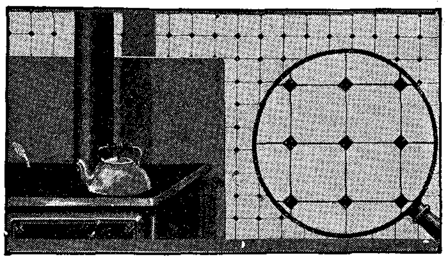

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THE DIARY OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

REVIVAL of interest in Alexander H. Stephens is sure to follow the publication of a diary kept by him while a prisoner and living within the shadow of the gallows, at Fort Warren, says F. J. P., in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. There, "eating his heart out," because he believed himself to be a victim of persecution by the North, and a selected scapegoat for the South, he wrote his lonely chronicle.

Solitude preyed upon him and ate as a canker, altho he had always been more or less of a recluse, a student, who preferred the closet to the market-place, except when he believed that his presence in the market-place was a public duty. When he entered Fort Warren his hair was a chestnut brown; when he quit the prison, after a stay of five months, he was gray and bowed—not by his own troubles, but because he had fretted ceaselessly over—what? His freed slaves, lest they might abuse their new-found liberty and involve themselves in trouble. The diary makes this perfectly clear, if proof were needed that the "Little Commoner" was unafraid of consequences for himself. He expected to die at a rope's end; at one time he was sure this would be his fate, and yet it bothered him less than a dream he had had which showed two of his old house-servants in trouble.

A peculiarity of the diary is that it draws no comparisons between the unhappy lot of the writer and his "former high estate."

Indeed, the most notable contrast cited is when he naively says that a delicious piece of watermelon with "red meat" furnished him is not so good in flavor, not so "sweet and delicious" as the Georgia kind. Given to introspection as he had been from his very youth, a chronic invalid in almost constant pain, it would seem that the intimate relations between himself and a daily journal would have called for much of philosophy, and yet of philosophy there is almost none at all. What he had to say on affairs of State he sent to the highest in the land—the President himself. One would think that when he was insulted by a thoughtless party of sightseers the diary would have become repository of a bitter comment; not so. "I sat down and wept; wept bitter tears of anguish for my beloved State"—that State which he had tried so hard to save from herself when she committed the glaring folly of secession.

For Stephens never favored secession, and in the legislature of Georgia had once said:

The first question that presents itself is, "Shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States?" My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to this high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the

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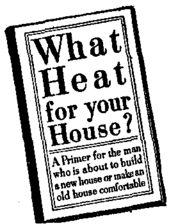
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Constitution of the country. . . . We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. . . . Whatever fate is to befall this country let it never be charged to the people of the South that they were untrue to their national engagements. . . . No, there is no failure of this Government yet. We have made great advancement under the Constitution; and I can not but hope we will advance still higher. Let us be true to our cause.

Why, then, it may be asked, did Stephens cast his lot with the Confederacy?

The answer is because he could better conceive of a Georgia without the Union than he could imagine a Union without Georgia. He had been a Whig up to 1852, but he had been a Whig of Southern training and discipline. Winfield Scott, candidate for the Presidency against Franklin Pierce, did not approve of the compromise of 1850; Pierce did, so Stephens had helped Charles G. Faulkner, Walter Brooke, Alexander White, James Abercrombie, Robert Toombs, James Johnson, Christopher H. Williams, and Meredith P. Gentry to kill the old Whig organization by their famous card of July 3, 1852. The party gave a few spasmodic jerks after that, but it never breathed again. And yet Stephens did not vote for Pierce. Daniel Webster had been nominated after a fashion, but died before election day. Toombs and Stephens voted for his ghost. The Whigs of the South were extreme in their hatred of the Democratic party as it flourished prior to 1856. Stephens went with his State, but he was still a Union man and hoped for a reconciliation even after much blood had been shed. He was at the head of the Southern delegation to the Hampton Roads Conference in 1865. There was a Georgia "peace party" in 1864, and Stephens was identified with that. If there was anything in his life to indicate that he had lost his love for the flag it never showed itself; not even in the supreme moment when he made his choice and joined his own people, who had rebelled.

Mr. Stephens never weighed as much as a hundred pounds in his life:

Lincoln, who met him at the Hampton Roads parley, wrapt in a greatcoat, is reported to have said he never before saw such a little ear in so big a shuck. It would have been nearer the truth to say that he never before saw so big a kernel in so small a shell.

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MOISANT'S STORY OF HIS CHANNEL FLIGHT

THOSE of us who have been awed by the heavenward journeys of Drexel, Brookins, Hoxsey, De Lesseps, Weymallen, Johnstone, and other intrepid aviators, may be surprized to hear that it is safer and easier to make a high flight than a low one. For, says Elizabeth H. Gregory, in *Country Life in America*, "at great altitudes treacherous air currents, which constantly menace those who fly near the earth, are practically unknown," and other "atmospheric disturbances" are reduced to a minimum:

No less distinguished an aviator than the late John B. Moisant, whose flight from Paris to London with a passenger marked an epoch in aviation, and attracted world-wide attention, is authority for the assertion. Near the earth the navigator of a monoplane or a biplane is at the mercy of meteorological and atmospheric phenomena, which do not beset him at great altitudes. Sailors fight shy of the coast in time of storm and steer boldly for, and find safety in, the wide reaches and stupendous depths of the wind-whipt ocean.

What the coast is to the navigator of the deep the earth is to the navigator of the air, and the farther he can get away from it, provided his machine be fit, the safer he is. With the exception of Johnstone and Hoxsey, practically all fatal accidents have taken place at altitudes of less than 200 feet, including that of Moisant himself, whose monoplane tail was caught by a gust of wind while he was in the act of landing.

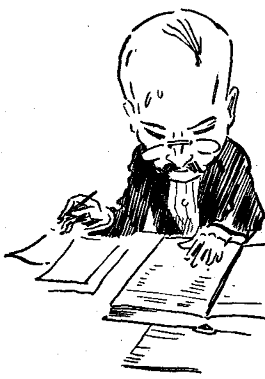
In discussing his sensational flight across the English Channel, Moisant said:

"My only serious flight before attempting the trip from Paris to London was a flight from Paris to Issy, a distance of 60 kilometers. On this journey I carried Emil Garros, another aviator. It was the first time that I had left the aerodrome and the fourth time that I had been off the ground. I boldly rose to a height of 500 feet, because I wanted to get out of the reach of the bad air currents that are to be met in flying over tall buildings and obstacles. Once out of the throes of these disturbing elements I found cross-country flying an easy proposition. In fact, it was one of the simplest things that I had ever undertaken. This experience demonstrated that one needs only a working knowledge of his aeroplane, and there is no reason why he should not fly as high and far as he likes."

Mr. Moisant also makes it clear that the compass is an instrument as important in aerial as in sea navigation. His friends laughed when he told them he meant to steer his aeroplane by compass. On this trip he also carried a passenger.

"Instead of flying low I at once took an altitude of 800 feet and made a straight line for Amiens, a distance of 90 miles. Just two hours and thirty minutes later, I arrived at Amiens, and landed at dark.

"In accomplishing the journey I would fix my eye on a spot ten or fifteen miles away, and then fly to that point without again looking at my compass, when I would again repeat the experience. By this means I kept my bearings during the entire journey, and



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corrected any drift of the machine because of wind."

After spending the night at Amiens he struck out for Calais:

"A torpedo boat was in readiness to convoy me across—not that it would have been much of a help, as my machine had twice its speed. I took an altitude of 1,000 feet and maintained this height, until I encountered a rainstorm within three miles of the coast. The rain and wind beat against the machine, until I was forced to drop to about 300 feet. I continued until I was within six or seven miles of Deal, with the rain still increasing the weight of the machine, and descended at a place called Tilmanston. The next morning I made a fresh start for London, and had traveled only forty miles when a connecting-rod broke and I was forced to make a sudden descent. The landing was made in a cabbage field a mile from Sittingbourne. After making the repairs I took another start and had traveled less than five miles when the pinion of the magneto broke, and again I was forced down. . . .

"At the time I was flying over a forest and choosing a place of landing seemed a critical matter. Finally, my eye caught a square hole of 300 or 400 feet that had been dug out to make clay, and I selected the spot for my landing. I was delayed here for several days before the repairs could be made, and eventually ended my journey in a cricket field near London. On my journey I usually slept under my aeroplane, where I could guard it and be ready for another start.

"This flight was not made to win a prize, but in recognition of my success the London *Daily Mail* presented me with a gold loving-cup. It was the first time that the Channel or Strait of Dover had been crossed by two persons in an aeroplane. . . .

"In preparing for my trip from Paris to London I wore a thin suit of underclothes. I first put on a suit of silk, over which I wore another of Chinese paper, and ordinary underwear. I further wore a sweater underneath my coat. My feet were protected by arctics.

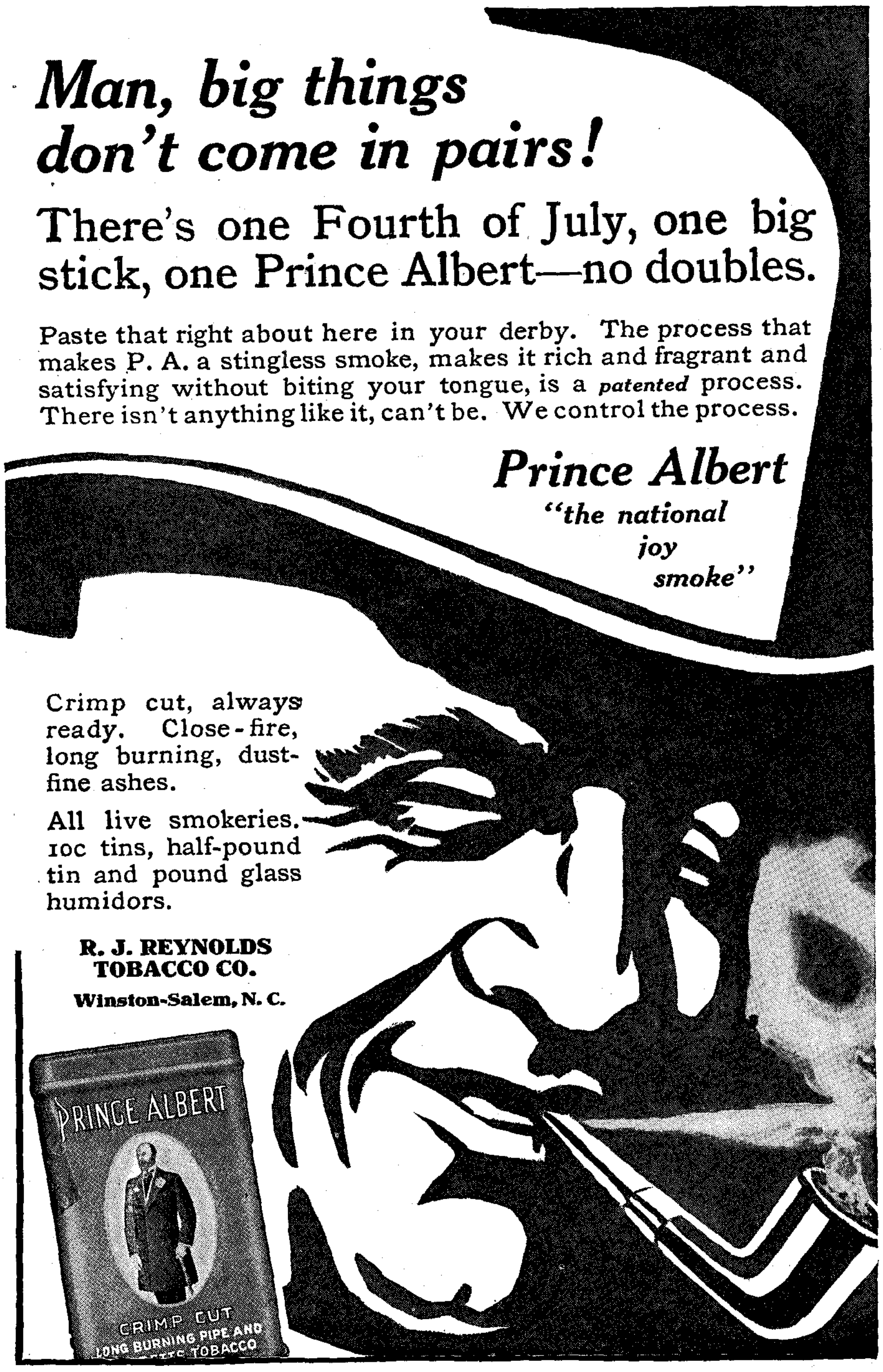
"In addition to a passenger I took a kitten at the request of an enthusiastic young woman, and I have since regarded this animal as my mascot.

"I left Paris August 16, and did not complete the journey until almost three weeks later. My actual time in the air was less than eight hours."

A MONUMENT FOR CAPTAIN COOK

COOK seems to be an unlucky name for explorers. It is a queer freak of fate that Captain James Cook, the greatest scientific explorer that England, and perhaps the world, has ever produced, should never, even in his own country, have enjoyed that popular acclaim which his achievements rightly deserved. At least an editorial in the New York *Sun* so states the case, and goes on to say that:

Every schoolboy has heard of his circumnavigations of the earth, of course, and has a dim impression that he discovered Australia and New Zealand; but Captain Kidd would be a greater hero to him than Captain Cook if it were not for the fatal misunderstanding with that early Kamehameha that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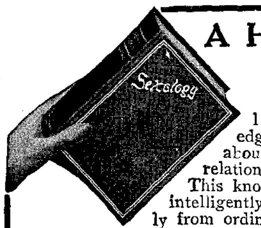

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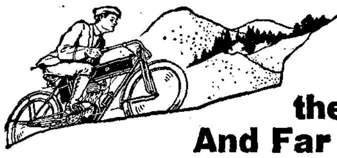
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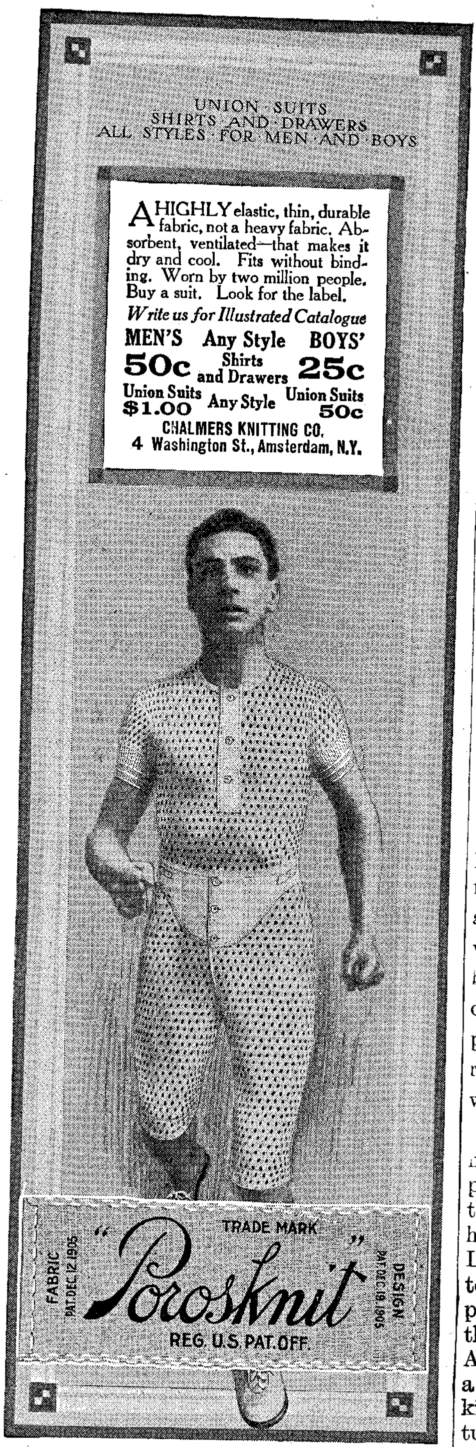

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ended the navigator's career and put his picture in the geographies to arouse unjust indignation at Hawaiian cannibalism.

To the man who gave England one continent, and who wiped off the map another that did not exist his country has not yet erected a monument. Now that memorials are being raised to every one, some of the people who understand Cook's greatness and the value of his services to his country and to science have undertaken to erect a statue to him in some public place in London. They need $15,000 for this, and in about a year have managed to collect a little more than half that sum in spite of the strength of their appeal.

Their plea is thus worded:

"To James Cook, more than to any other one man, is due the fact that to-day Australia and New Zealand are the homes of British people and parts of the British Empire. He, more than any other man, opened to mankind the Southern Seas. He taught our Navy the way to overcome an enemy more deadly than any that it had to meet in arms—the scurvy. And in these days when the national interest in Antarctic exploration is so keen it is well to remember that for half a century it was he who held the farthest-south record."

Two things at the time obscured Cook's exploits. The first was that he was only a plain sailor out of the line of promotion in a navy where commissions depended on family and influence, so that the authorities looked with disfavor upon him and the deeds which brought him into prominence. And, secondly, his voyages were made just at that period when England was busied with the revolution in America, and the consequent war with France.

The strange thing is that posterity has not made up for the blindness of his contemporaries. Students and scientific men know the thoroughness and the value of everything he did from the time he sounded the St. Lawrence to Quebec in advance of Wolfe to the last brave attack on the northern passage around America, when he searched the continent from Puget Sound up into the Arctic Ocean. He had all the qualities for a boys' hero; he was brave, just, truthful, kind to the savages he met, and the adventures he sought in the *Endeavour* and the *Resolution*, in the South Seas and the Antarctic waters, were such as they delight in. But somehow they have never taken to Cook as they have to explorers who did less mighty deeds, like Sir John Franklin, or Stanley. Even if London sets up a statue to him James Cook will not have received his due.

Not Lately.—The young lady was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots.

The old rustic—at a respectful distance—was watching.

"Ah," said the female artist, looking up suddenly, and pretending she hadn't known he was there all the time, "perhaps to you, too, Nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulfurous islets floating in the lakes of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No, mum," replied the rustic, shortly; "not since I give up drink."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

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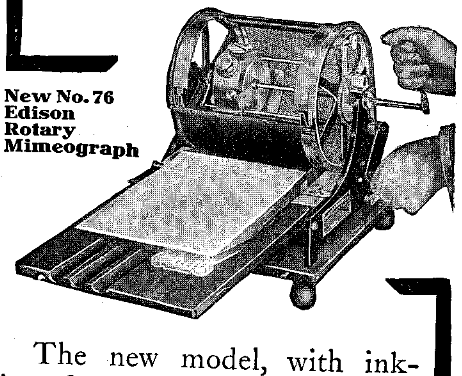

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Chillsome.—"I once proposed to a girl in a conservatory."

"With what result?"

"A lot of expensive plants were nipt by frost."—*Washington Herald.*

Just for a Change.—JOHNNY—"Mama, I wish I had a little sister."

MAMA—"Why do you wish that, dear?"

JOHNNY—"'Cause I'm tired of teasin' the cat."—*Catholic News.*

A Bad Advertisement.—DRUGGIST (to his stout wife): "Don't come in just this minute. I am about to sell six bottles of my fat-reducing mixture."—*The Continent.*

A Sharp Thrust.—This is a quotation from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner; and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"—*The Christian Register.*

Triumphant.—FRENCHMAN—"Ah! mon ami, I am naturalized."

ENGLISHMAN—"Well, but what do you gain by that?"

FRENCHMAN—"Vaterloo."—*Moonshine.*

Appreciations.—"So your Shakespeare Club is a great success?"

"Yes. We have accumulated enough fines for non-attendance to take us all to a musical comedy."—*Washington Herald.*

Diplomatic.—YOUNG MAN—"So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister. Who comes after her?"

SMALL BROTHER—"Nobody ain't come yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."—*Boston Transcript.*

What He Didn't Miss.—"How do you like this grand opera, Bill?"

"I can't understand what they are saying."

"That's all right. You ain't missing no jokes."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Just Why.—"Do you find the cost of living any higher than it was, say, five years ago?"

"Yes, sir. Two of my daughters have got married since."—*Washington Herald.*

One He Knew Of.—The late Senator Elkins used to tell a story of Bige Brown.

Bige, he explained, lived in Elkins. Meeting him one day in the main street, the Senator said:

"Bige, do you know of anybody that's got a horse for sale?"

Bige, chewing gum, gave the Senator a patronizing smile.

"Well, Senator," he said. "I guess Bill Hurst has. I sold him one yesterday."—*Washington Star.*

A Change of Home.—On the afternoon of Saturday, February 25, over thirty women met at the home of Mrs. James W. Lyons for the purpose of founding a De Pere Woman's club. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Mrs. James W. Lyons.—*De Pere (Wis.) News.*

Wanted—Reliable woman to take care of baby. Mrs. J W. Lyons.—*De Pere (Wis.) News.*

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He was cautioned to bring it the next day. Willie's mother was quite disgusted. It seemed to her that any one with the slightest pretensions to gray matter ought to know the reason for his absence.

The next morning he arrived all rosy with the cold, and handed the teacher his excuse. It read:

"Dear Miss C——: Little Willie's legs are fourteen inches long. The snow was two feet deep. Very truly yours, Mrs. J——."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Sky Song

"Mother, may I go aeroplane.
"Yes, my darling Mary.
Tie yourself to an anchor chain,
And don't go near the airy."

—*Judge.*

The Way He'd Run It.—A bright little Medford lad heard his parents talking about the salaries of teachers. "I don't see why they should pay the teachers," he said, very seriously, "when we children do all the work."—*Boston Journal.*

A Kind Heart.—"Why don't you get married, Colonel?"

"I am not so cruel. It would make one happy, and a hundred unhappy."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Met His Match.—ALKALI IKE—"They have just taken Roaring Bill to the hospital."

PISTOL PETE—"What happened to him?"

ALKALI IKE—"He tried to break up a suffragist meeting."—*Judge.*

Sad Outlook.—MISTRESS—"I'm sorry you are going to leave, Marie. Are you going to better yourself?"

MARIE—"No, ma'am. I'm going to get married."—*Chicago News.*

To the Point.—"In time of trial," said the preacher, "what brings up the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal!" responded a low-brow, who should never have been admitted by the usher.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Good Shot.—"Paw wants a bottle o' liniment and maw wants a bottle o' china cement right away."

"All right, sonny. What's wrong?"

"Maw hit paw with the sugar-bowl."—*Judge.*

As the Game is Played.—MRS. NEIGHBORS—"They tell me your son is in the college football eleven?"

MRS. MALAPROP—"Yes, indeed!"

MRS. NEIGHBORS—"Do you know what position he plays?"

MRS. MALAPROP—"I ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks."—*Chicago News.*

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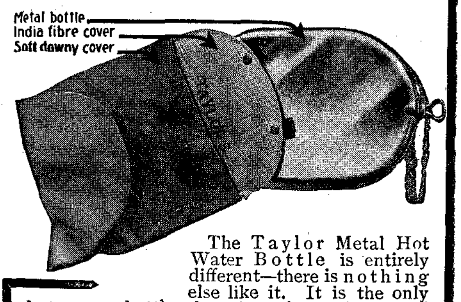

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"What did they do?"

"They said that while I was about it I might leave them a couple of thousand in the same place."—*Washington Star.*

Sufficient.—"What cured him of flirting?"

"He started a flirtation with a lady who turned out to be selling an encyclopedia at $200 a set."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Reason.—"You say he's a professional man?"

"Yes."

"But I thought he followed automobile racing?"

"He does. He's a doctor."—*Toledo Blade.*

And Freedom Shrieked.—Professor—"The result of our investigations for the past half-hour is that man has freedom of the will. I regret that I can not continue the subject to-day, as I have to go shopping with my wife."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

What He Was At.—"Ha!" shouted the rich man, peering cautiously over the stairway, "I want you!"

"Well," chuckled the burglar, reaching for the silver, "I'm at your service, sir."—*Columbia Jester.*

Vice Versa Later.—Knicker—"What is a swimming-hole?"

Bocker—"A body of water entirely surrounded by boys."—*Christian Register.*

What Did He Mean.—Mrs. Blenkinsop—"Poor man, perhaps you have seen better days?"

Tramp—"Yes, indeed, lady. I never tasted such soup as yours before."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

With the Warriors.—
They are still fighting in:
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Albany,
Breathitt County,
Austin, and
Central America.
—*Fort Worth Record.*

Aroused Suspicion.—Old Rocksey—"Why did you quarrel with the count, my dear?"

Miss Rocksey—"He called me his treasure and it sounded altogether too suggestive."—*Smart Set.*

Died Young.—"Alfonso XIII.," says the helpful and instructive *Woman's Home Companion*, "was the son of Alfonso XII., who died five months before he was born, at the age of twenty-eight."—*Kansas City Star.*

A Mistake.—Tommy de Peyster—"My brother made ugly faces at you yesterday and you didn't darst to fight. You pretended you didn't notice 'im."

Eddie Tuffnut—"I didn't, either. I thought they was natural."—*Chicago Daily News.*

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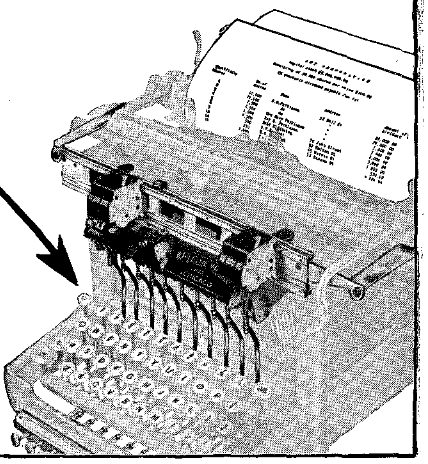

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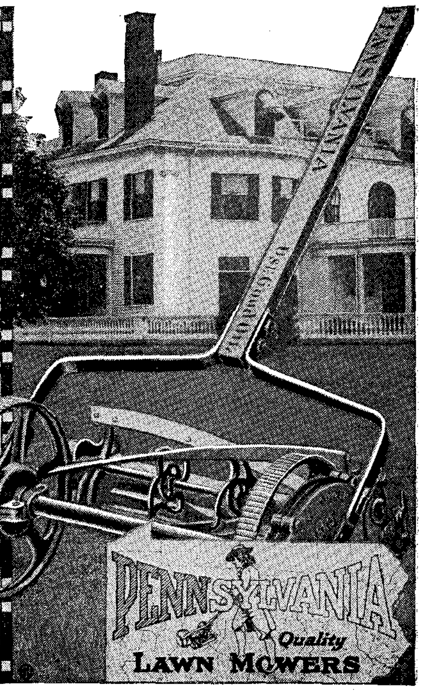

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

DIVIDENDS AND THE STOCK MARKET

THE reduction on March 8 of the dividend rate of the New York Central from 6 to 5 per cent. has been commented upon as particularly notable, in that it did not result in a decline in the price of the stock; in fact, within a week the price had risen one or two points. The reduction had for some time been anticipated, and hence the stock had fallen before the decision was announced. The failure of the stock to decline is further explained on the ground that the action of the directors was accepted as a step in "sound finance," the earnings of the company not having justified a continuance of the former rate. Inasmuch as the company was financing $30,000,000 in three-year notes, the reduction became of further importance in order to reassure purchasers of the notes. Had the directors adhered to the old rate, *The Financial World* says, "a distinctly bad impression would have been created and no good accomplished." It is declared further that less will be said now about the inability of this road "to go ahead and solve the many problems ahead of it." It is not believed that the reduction means that other roads now paying 6 per cent. will reduce their rates to 5, the roads referred to being the Atchison, Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These roads long since completed any financing that will be needed to carry them over any possible dull period.

The Financial Chronicle takes the ground that no other course was open to the managers of the New York Central. While the road had an increase in gross for the twelve months of 1910, as compared with the previous year, of $6,736,617, expenses increased nearly $9,500,000, so that a loss in net of $2,748,643 was incurred. When the reckoning is applied to all the lines that form the great system of this road, an increase appears in gross of $22,464,851, but the increase in expenses was much more than this (about $28,000,000), so that the loss in net was $5,500,000. Moreover, during the year there had been a large increase in capitalization, making necessary larger interest and dividend payments. Precisely similar results as to net incomes are shown by the Pennsylvania.

Perhaps another reason for the failure of New York Central stock to decline may be found in the fact that speculative conditions in Wall Street have been for some time exceptional. No longer does one see there what *The Financial World* calls "the buoyant swings" men were wont to witness in former days. These swings have now become narrow. The reason cited is that the "Street" has lost its great leaders—men of daring and of great mental and monetary resources. Some of these men are specified as follows:

> "E. H. Harriman is gone, and his like will not come soon. James R. Keene has become a name only. He is old and at the end of human activity. He used to make great markets, but now he is a relic of past greatness. John W. Gates, who once dabbled in hundreds of thousands of shares a day, has, after dropping much money of his own and of his eleven partners, retired to quieter and more lucrative fields. F. A. Heinze has, after dropping almost all the millions he got out of his conquest of the Amalgamated Copper crowd and of the credulous masses who followed his ill-fated star, become a has-been, without ample means or following. H. H. Rogers, after paying for his errors of market judgment with the loss of a goodly share of his enormous wealth, is dead. C. W. Morse, another daring market personality, brought about his own ruin and is now languishing in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta. The Guggenheims, once enormously active in Wall Street, have concentrated their efforts to conserve what they have saved. Some of the young millionaires of the famous Newport circle, who were not afraid to pile up hundred thousands of shares, were well-nigh wrecked by the 1907 panic. Numerous bank presidents, who used to go heavily into the market, have dropt out, some of them after seeing the ruin of their institutions. T. W. Lawson, of Boston, once a market power, is discredited and despised on account of the fake schemes he worked off on a confiding public. George W. Perkins, not long ago one of the most active and speculatively inclined partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., has quit the market. Schwab and Corey, the two ex-presidents of the Steel Trust, seem to have lost interest in speculation. And last, but not least, the members of the almost almighty Standard Oil group of great speculators have become old and are in need of rest. The forces that have vanished used to make million-share markets."

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in the first fortnight of March fell to the smallest figures recorded in many weeks. The total for one day was 171,000 shares, for another 163,000 shares. The chief reason is found, by the New York *Evening Post*, in the state of suspended animation brought about by waiting for the Supreme Court decision on the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases. After these decisions are rendered it is believed that activity will be resumed. In 1904, when the decision of the Northern Securities case was impending, similar inactivity prevailed, transactions falling to the lowest figures in eight years, the record day for inactivity showing only 74,000 shares. On the day when the decision was announced, sales expanded to half a million shares. Eight days later 1,000,000 shares were dealt in, and the next day, 1,300,000 shares.

AS TO STANDARD OIL AND AMERICAN TOBACCO

For several weeks the business community, and especially the stock market, has anxiously awaited the Supreme Court decisions in the suits of the Government against the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies. On each Monday morning in March a decision has been looked for, but none had occurred up to and including March 13. Financial writers have differed somewhat as to any effect the decision may have when made. It is generally conceded, however, that the decision will be against the companies, but whether drastic or moderate in its nature is a subject of many differences. Most judges believe that, after the decision has been rendered, there will be so much relief from the present conditions that the effect can not fail to be stimulating. Should the decision be drastic, and far-reaching, "cutting away the very underpinning of the country's whole commercial edifice," as *The Financial Age* puts the matter, the result might be an immediate repeal of the Sherman Act, which the companies are accused of having violated.

Meanwhile uncertainty makes for inactivity, projects of every variety and size being held back, altho money has been gathering in such quantities in financial centers from all parts of the country as to begin to prove a burden. An adverse decision might, for a short time, result in speculative selling orders, which would depress the prices of speculative stock. At the same time the amount of investment money now waiting for opportunities "would rapidly turn the figures back."

The Wall Street Journal recalls what was the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the Northern Securities case on March 14, 1904. This case was nearly equal in importance to the cases now pending. On October 1, 1903, stocks had been at about their lowest for the year, and there was intense interest in the outcome of the suit. Nevertheless, stocks began to rise, until on December 1 they had gained from five to six points. On March 14 came the decision dissolving the company. Stocks at once advanced still further, gaining from four to ten points over the quotations for October 1, 1903.

The same paper has articles on the present condition of the two companies, which show how well they are prepared to meet an adverse decision. Should the Standard Oil Company be forced to dissolve, share-holders, says the *Journal*, "need fear no heavy loss." The company's current assets to-day are in excess of the market value of the stock. Should the company actually go into liquidation it could easily pay to share-holders a sum equal to the present market value of their holdings. Since the Government started the suit against it, its business "has shown a large increase"; in fact, it "might greatly increase its dividend payments," but has refrained from doing so on account of litigation. The following table, showing the assets of the company for each year since 1899, tells the story of its growth:

Year	*Assets*	*Year*	*Assets*
1910 . . .	*$530,000,000	1904	$303,167,225
1909 . . .	*490,000,000	1903	275,949,774
1908 . . .	*450,000,000	1902	235,445,822
1907 . . .	*410,000,000	1901	214,764,856
1906 . . .	371,664,531	1900	209,140,331
1905 . . .	337,198,105	1899	200,791,623

*Estimated.

It is stated in the same article that the present profits of the company available for dividends amount to $80,000,000 a year, altho the company has been paying share-holders for some years only $40,000,000 a year. Present profits, therefore, are equal to 16 per cent. on a capitalization of $500,000,000, or five times the present capitalization which is $100,000,000.

It is believed by this writer that, whether the decision is favorable or unfavorable, there will follow a reorganization of the capital. In case it is favorable, there would probably follow an increase in the stock from the present $100,000,000 to $500,000,000, or possibly to $600,000,000. Should the company be forced by the decision to dissolve, there might follow "a reorganization that would result in the creation of several distinct companies." Present share-holders, under that arrangement, would receive "equal participation in the shares of the different companies." Most of the stock. holders of record own fewer than 100 shares. Just how smaller holders could be provided for under such an arrangement, is not made

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*Racine Water Co. (Wis.) 5%	1,000	1931
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Let us send you the booklet telling all about it.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.

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6% Timber Bonds

Carrying with them an exceptionally attractive participation feature

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This company furnishes Gold Coupon Bonds, secured by First Mortgages assigned to Trustee, these mortgages being based on Real Estate whose value is at least two and one-half times the face of the loan. Denominations, $100.00 and $500.00.

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To Investors Requiring Safety and Wishing 6%

We recommend the First Mortgage Bonds of a rapidly growing and extremely profitable industry. These bonds net 6%, are in $500 and $1,000 denominations, and combine the following features:

1. The net assets are more than **four times** the bond issue.
2. The net earnings for the past two seasons have averaged more than **fourteen times** the maximum annual interest charge.
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4. The bonds are **guaranteed** by the President of the Company, and this guarantee places behind them additional assets of several times the bond issue.
5. The management is thoroughly experienced and efficient, and the stockholders have a large cash investment in the property.

These bonds are issued under our plan of serial payments, maturing in from one to eight years.

Ask for Circular No. 726 R

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100 Samples of goods to select from

I will return your money if the Shirts are not satisfactory to you in every way.

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AMERICAN Motorcycle or Bicycle

and **prepay the freight.** Write for our introducing offer and catalogue, and say whether you want motorcycle or bicycle. Do it now.

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Would You Like to Know About Them?

Over 18,292 investors kept themselves informed in the last two years regarding securities of all kinds through this unbiased and absolutely independent bureau conducted by the FINANCIAL WORLD for the exclusive benefit of its subscribers. It is a safeguard against all financial frauds, an invaluable aid in the selection of sound securities.

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The Financial World 18 Broadway New York

clear in this article, inasmuch as the Standard Oil Company, as at present constituted, comprizes nearly 125 subsidiary companies.

It has long been believed that an increase in the capital stock of the Company would have averted much of the public hostility that has been shown toward it in late years. The payment of a 40-per-cent. dividend every year by an industrial company, which provides one of the elementary necessaries of life, has never been calculated to make a company popular. Had the stock been increased fivefold, and 8 per cent. been paid instead of 40, this criticism might have been largely eliminated. A case in hand that may be cited is that of the International Harvester Company, otherwise known as the Implement Trust. The stock in this company has, from time to time, been increased, and one motive is believed to have been a desire to save the stock from selling so high as to attract attention to the large profits. As a writer in the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "a 'melon' such as a 33⅓-per-cent. stock dividend is the news of one day and soon forgotten, but a very high quotation for stock is a chronic provocation."

The Wall Street Journal also prints an article on the American Tobacco Company, showing its strength as revealed by its annual report. In this report, earnings in excess of 62.2 per cent. on the common stock are given, which account for the absence of fears in Wall Street of anything that might result from the Supreme Court decision. As a consequence, the stock has been steadily rising since the first of the year. These earnings of 62.2 per cent. on the common stock were secured after the payment of interest on more than $100,000,000 of bonds and the regular dividends on the preferred stock.

THE MISSOURI-PACIFIC PRESIDENCY

On the 15th of March the presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railway, made vacant by the resignation of George Gould, was still vacant. The directors were in active pursuit of a railroad man of the highest type to fill the place. The belief had become general that a management headed by such a man was indispensable to placing this road in the condition it long since should have had, and which certainly awaits it. Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific, had been offered the position at a salary of $100,000, but had declined it. President Truesdale of the D., L. & W. had received and declined the same offer. It is believed that, on the fingers of one hand, the number of men in this country who receive that amount of money for their annual services, can be counted. *The Financial World* contends that the man who can secure for the Missouri Pacific System the efficiency it deserves, and which is entirely possible, would earn a salary of that size.

Few people realize that the Missouri Pacific is one of the largest railroad systems in the country. It has a mileage greater than that of the Union Pacific, its total being 6,479 miles. But it has not kept pace with the development of the country traversed by it. Its equipment, says *The Financial World*, is "run down, and worn out," the improvements having only been such as "have been forced from an unwilling management by rebellious communities and States." The road is "more of a skeleton system than the fully developed and lusty combination which should have naturally been turned over to the new owners."

6% BONDS

STABILITY AND EARNING POWER

23 Years of Demonstrated Results

¶ In the further extension of its business of New York real estate ownership and operation, the American Real Estate Company offers its 6% Bonds, which for 23 years have earned and paid 6%, returning $5,000,000 to investors, and accumulating a surplus of nearly $2,000,000. While in the past ten years British Consols and 10 high-grade railroad Bonds declined 15 and 16 points, the stability of A-R-E 6's is shown by the fact that they did not depreciate a dollar, but were sold and matured at par.

¶ At its present rate of increase New York will reach a population of 7,000,000 in 1920. Such growth means continued increase in real estate values, and demand for dwelling and business space. This Company's business is providing that space, and it offers its direct contract obligations as follows:

6% COUPON BONDS
For those who wish to invest $100 or more.
6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS
For those who wish to save $25 or more a year.

¶ Descriptive literature, illustrated Annual Statement, map of New York City showing location of properties, on request.

American Real Estate Company

Capital and Surplus, $2,011,247.80
Founded 1888 Assets, $23,026,889.67
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First Mortgage Farm Loans

Bearing 5% Interest

SECURED by first liens on productive grain farms in the great "Corn Belt" of central Illinois where values have been established for a generation, and where crop failures are unknown, representing 100% margin of security, paying the highest rate consistent with absolute safety, and made by a house continuously in the business more than fifty years without a loss to a single client.

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Fire-proof
Adjustable
Light Weight
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These features combined in

THE SAFE-CABINET

make it the best value in filing cabinets on the market. The cabinet you need and can't afford to be without.

Made of steel and fire-proof material throughout. White heat will not damage contents.

Shelves and partitions adjustable to suit any filing system. Equally as convenient as the best wooden cabinet.

Weighs only one-tenth as much as a safe the same size. Moved around as easily as a wooden cabinet.

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You need it for the valuable papers your safe will not hold.

Write today for catalogue L 2. If we have no agent in your locality, we will see that you are supplied.

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Sales Dept. 99 Perin Building Cincinnati, O

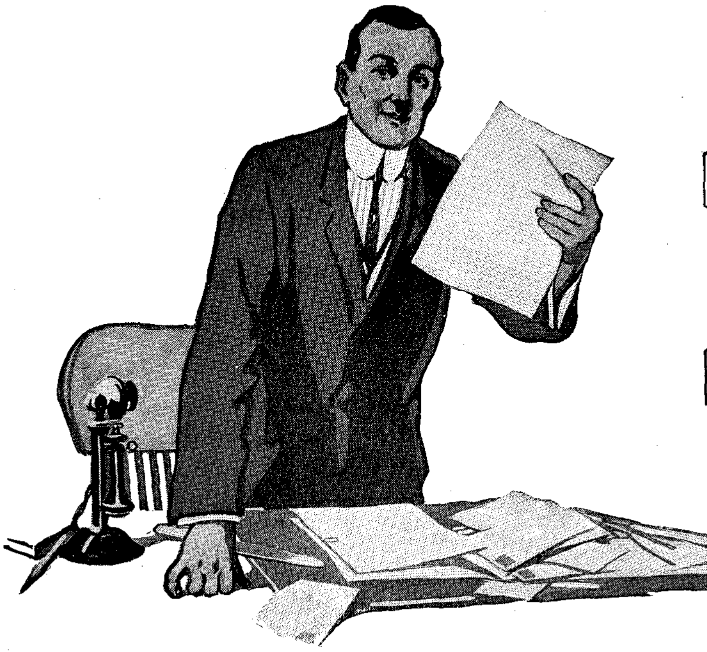
First of the duties of the new executive will be "to make an accurate survey of the wreckage left." It is believed that ten years will be necessary in order properly to equip the road for the work it can do, and that the capital required will be $100,000,000. An era of cheap capital, however, is not now at hand, as it was when E. H. Harriman began to reconstruct the Union Pacific. Mr. Harriman had at his command 3½-per-cent. money, but money at that price is now far off, if, indeed, it be even in prospect again. Hence the new executive of the Missouri Pacific "must be more vigilant and painstaking even than those who built up the Union Pacific." Its president must, in fact, be preeminent in three directions—as a road-builder, a traffic expert, and a financier. But he should have "no illusions about the size of his job."

The Financial Age, reviewing the history of the road, says the appropriations for maintenance have not been heavy enough. While the gross business has shown a slow but healthy growth, as business in such a country, the "net per mile has, with small fluctuations, remained practically stationary for ten years," so that the total net income has actually decreased. In capitalization per mile, the road is not heavily burdened, this being an average of only $30,000 per mile, as against something like double that amount for such roads as the Burlington, Rock Island, and Atchison. From 1901 to 1906 the road earned nearly 11 per cent. net on this capitalization, but a notable decline set in after 1904. The Missouri system is one of "magnificent possibilities." Whether it pays dividends or not, the present price of the stock at under 60 is attractive to "speculators ready to risk a drop to 25 for the chance of rising to 150."

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the company in St. Louis, on March 14, George J. Gould, while retiring from active railroad work, retained stock control for himself and his family, altho active supervision was relinquished on behalf of the group of capitalists in New York by whom the new president is to be selected. These interests also secured, as stated in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "sufficient power to assert authority in the actual management, to supervise the expenditure of money for improvement, and in general to safeguard the welfare of those to whom they sell securities." Altho the Gould family retains stock control, it is understood that the plans already under way by the new interests for the rehabilitation of the property will go forward.

THE STATE OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

On March 4, *Bradstreet's* reported that "spring jobbing trade tends to expand, but does so gradually, with conservatism still in evidence and small lot-buying for actual requirements very generally governing." While, as a whole, trade was "larger than the light period of the preceding month," it failed to show "the improvement expected after the light period a year ago." In dry-goods trade was "not yet under full headway." On March 11, the same paper reported "conservatism everywhere visible." Buyers were "purchasing cautiously," and mill-owners were "selling goods made up from high-priced materials at little or no profit." In general, there was a "failure of business to expand more freely." Most purchasers favored a policy of small lot-buying.



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Solid Investment

If you are one of those who seek quick fortunes from speculative stocks, this offering of securities is not written for you. If, on the other hand, you desire in your investment ***stability, conservatism, reasonable chance for profit, and the largest income compatible with such sterling qualities,*** read this advertisement through, for it will be of profit to you.

Thomas C Perkins

For years, I have been engaged in the business of selling to private investors and banks the stocks and bonds of

New England Manufacturing Companies

Such securities selected with the care and honest scrutiny of an expert, constitute a standard, panic-proof, reliable investment. *I have sold many such issues, and not one of them has ever gone wrong.*

Today, I am offering to my own list of investors, and, through the magazines, to the general public, one of the best stocks of this class that I have ever handled. It is the cumulative, sinking fund, preferred stock of

The Uswoco Mills of Lawrence, Mass.

This stock combines in one issue many of the strongest features of a selected list of preferred industrial stocks.

It is preferred as to assets and dividends
It is secured by a lease to a powerful company
The earnings back of it are seven times the dividend
The sinking fund provides a good market
It is based on one of the solidest industries
The property is managed by men of splendid reputation

I unhesitatingly recommend this stock to every investor who seeks safety, substantial income, and reasonable chance for increase in value as time passes. **This Stock Yields 6.36 Per Cent on the Investment.**

I have prepared a circular, setting forth in great detail all the fundamental facts with regard to this textile stock. Along with it I shall send a list of forty New England Banks, to whom you may refer as to my character and integrity and the nature of my business. **If you have $100, $1,000 or $10,000 to invest—no matter where you live—write to me today.**

THOMAS C. PERKINS, INC., 44 Connecticut Mutual Building, Hartford, Conn.

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For the Porch Floor

THE porch is the outdoor fireplace. What the fireplace is to the inside of the house, the porch is to the outside—the place where you live most.

Tiles give to the porch floor a cleanliness, beauty and warmth of color which no other materials afford.

Before you decide on the treatment of your porch floor, send for and read our free booklet "Tiles on the Porch Floor."

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Save a day each way between New York or Boston and Chicago

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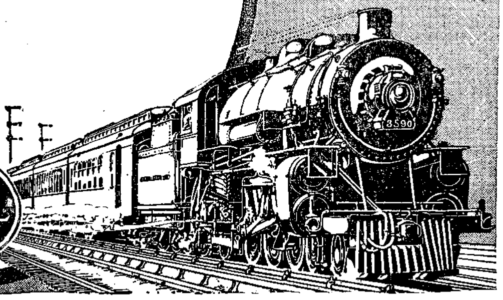

Dun's Review found, on March 11, in industrial and trade conditions, "moderate improvement" since the beginning of the year. This was most noticeable in iron and steel, but was less evident in the dry-goods trade, in which "curtailment of production is maintained and price reductions are being made." Important elements making for ultimate improvement were cited such as "the existing low stocks of merchandise and the unusual large supplies of money."

The Wall Street *Journal* said later of conditions in the industrial world:

"Increased orders of the important industrial companies show a halt since the first of the current month. This is particularly true of the steel industry. However, there has been no shrinkage from the high level reached in production. The United States Steel Corporation's production at the present time is in the neighborhood of 70 per cent. of capacity, compared with about 47 per cent. in January, an increase of 23 per cent. General business does not show the extent of the improvement recorded by steel. Up to the close of January the steel industry was the most depressed branch of business, and it was natural that it should make greater headway in the matter of recovery than other lines.

"The improvement in general business has not been of such a character as to warrant the statement that there will be a continuance of the upward movement for the rest of the year. Consumers seem to be in a waiting mood. Their buying continues of a hand-to-mouth character.

"Should the findings of the Supreme Court in the Tobacco and Oil cases influence an immediate revival in business, the year 1911 might establish a production in iron and steel surpassing that of 1910. The iron industry, with production now running at the rate of 25,000,000 tons a year, has certainly laid the foundation for a record year.

"Generally speaking, the copper, oil, steel, leather, equipment, electric, rubber, and woolen concerns and general manufacturing companies of the country now are averaging about 70 per cent. of a normal business, so there is plenty of room for expansion. The future trend seems to hinge on the Supreme Court decisions."

ROADS MOST AFFECTED BY THE RATE DECISION

The public and many railroad managers have settled down to the conclusion that the decision against permitting railroads to increase their freight rates will, in the end, work out for good. Economies enforced upon the roads promise to come from directions where formerly the roads had not realized that economies were possible. Something, therefore, in line with more scientific management will be accomplished. It is also pointed out that, had the decision been favorable to the roads, employees would have asked for still higher wages, whereas requests for increases can now be refused. Moreover, reductions both in wages and in the number of employees can be effected, and the blame placed on the decision.

An attempt has been made to estimate the amount of money in income which the roads probably have lost as a consequence of the decision. On the basis of the last fiscal period the estimate is that, for what is known as "the official classification territory," the total increases would have yielded something between $27,000,000 and $30,000,000. In the Western territory, they would have yielded much less, bringing to no single road as much as $1,000,000. The Atchison, for example, would have derived only about $300,000, and the St. Paul, Northwestern, and Burlington not more than $800,000 each.

As for the "classified territory," where the gains would have been greatest, the following estimate has been made of increases that would have come to the several roads named:

New York Central (lines east of Buffalo)	$3,464,000
Pennsylvania Railroad (lines east of Pittsburg)	3,064,000
Pennsylvania Company (lines west)	1,590,000
Panhandle	1,508,000
Lake Shore	1,955,000
Michigan Central	1,797,000
Big Four	1,244,000
Nickel Plate	699,000
Baltimore & Ohio	2,308,000
Erie	1,789,000
Wabash	813,000
Lackawanna	1,016,000
Lehigh Valley	750,000
New Haven	648,000
Reading	200,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	378,000
Norfolk & Western	264,900

A FURTHER FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

Tendencies in the prices of commodities are still "proving quite satisfactory to the so-called ultimate consumer," says *Bradstreet's*. Farmers and manufacturers, meanwhile, are, in consequence, to some extent suffering losses, altho the price situation is not what could be called a weak one. *Bradstreet's* index number for March 1 stands at 8.6917, which represents a small loss, as compared with the previous month, and continues the "general tendency toward recessions" which became evident last October. This index number is the lowest recorded at any time during the past eighteen months.

It has been shown in *The Engineering Magazine* that since the beginning of the present century the cost of living has advanced not only in this country, but elsewhere in the world. In this country the advance has been from one-third to one-half, and is greater than in any other country. The statistics on which this statement is based were obtained from the average wholesale prices of 258 staple commodities, from the retail prices of 30 chief articles of food, from rents, clothing, and house-furnishing

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Are made in all grades and in all degrees of hardness, with or without rubber tips They are beautifully finished in colored enamels (excepting the lowest priced grades, which are natural-varnished). They are sold at 5c, 2 for 5c, 3 for 5c and 1c each. The highest quality of graphite is used in each grade as the price permits. The 5c grade is the very best quality compressed Bavarian Graphite and will satisfy the most exacting. Even the 1c grade is superior to any other 1c pencil on the market, and is particularly adapted for school children and others who use many pencils.

Blaisdell Paper Pencils are always more economical, because the leads are not broken or wasted in sharpening and they can be used down to the shortest stub.

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Business houses find important economies in the use of Blaisdell Paper Pencils. They save the time of employees, because anyone can sharpen a Blaisdell in an instant. They save pencils, because leads are never broken or wasted in sharpening and pencils last longer. No expensive sharpening machines need be bought or kept in repair. The wide variety of grades in which Blaisdell Pencils are made permits the selection of a proper pencil at an appropriate price for every sort of work.

Color Check System

A most simple, economical and effective way of guarding against omissions of routine and errors. The plan is to assign a certain color of pencil to each department or desk to use in checking correspondence, orders, etc. Blaisdell Crayon Pencils are made in 12 different and distinct colors.

Special Pencils

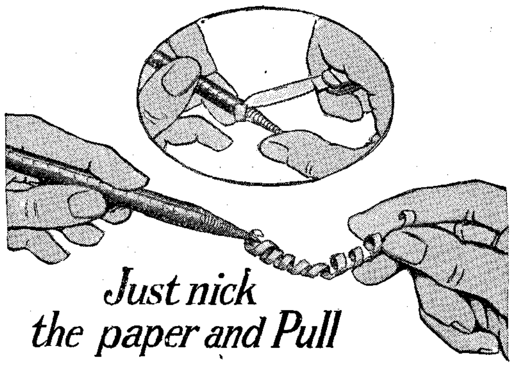
No. 792 is for marking on polished surfaces, metal, glass, china, etc. **No. 622** is a thick lead graphite pencil for use on "copy paper" by newspaper men and other writers. **No. 852** is for photo negative marking, and **No. 855** for photo spotting. **No. 175** is an indelible pencil for copying work, etc. **No. 151** is a crayon checking pencil (9 colors) handsomely finished.

If your stationer cannot supply you write to us for one of our Special Sample Offers

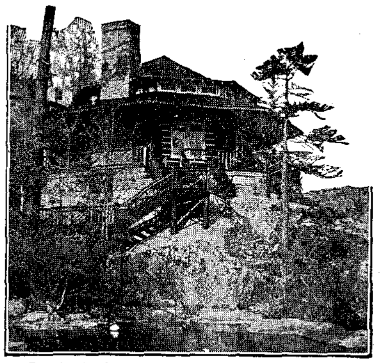
No. 2 OFFER 25c
An assortment of 3 high grade Lead Pencils and 3 Crayons.

No. 3 OFFER 50c
An assortment of 12 high grade pencils including lead pencils and extra thick leads and 6 crayons of different colors.

Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co., 4507 Wayne Ave., Phila., Pa.



To sharpen nick the side of the pencil with a pin, knife, or scissors point between the first and second punch mark, which loosens the end of the spiral strip; then simply pull off the strip and you have a new, perfectly tapered point.



Davis, McGrath & Shepard, Arch'ts, N. Y.

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Don't paint them. Stain them all over, roofs, siding, and trimmings, with

Cabot's Shingle Stains

The "painty" effect does not harmonize with bungalow conditions, but our stains produce the soft, transparent colors that exactly suit. They cost only half as much as paint, and can be put on at half the expense. If your bungalow is in the woods, away from skilled labor, you or your man can apply them perfectly. They are made of Creosote, which thoroughly preserves the wood.

Cabot's Stains are sold all over the country. Send for samples on wood, and name of nearest agent.

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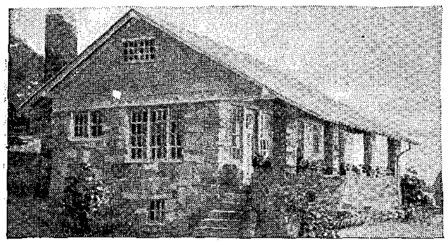

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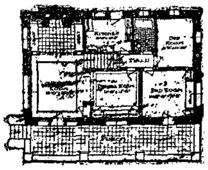
To interest you in our magazine, "THE CRAFTSMAN," and in Craft articles, we will also send you for your 6c—besides the plans—a beautifully printed 32-page booklet entitled "The Craftsman House."

If you are a house owner, prospective builder, or just interested in beautiful homes or beautiful objects, both of these books will more than repay you for the trouble you take in sending for them.

"The Craftsman Idea" shows you how to save money on useless partitions—how to avoid over-decoration, how to get wide sweeps of space (even in a small house)—restful tones that match and blend—and enables any one, anywhere—in house or apartment to always have a beautiful and artistic home.

The Craftsman Magazine treats on building, furnishing and beautifying homes—on art—embroidery—and kindred topics.

"Craftsman Homes," by Gustav Stickley, 205 pages, beautifully bound and printed, treats on home building, home making, home furnishings in full and complete detail.



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All for........ $3.75

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Manager "THE CRAFTSMAN"
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costs, and from the cost of food as actually consumed by 2,500 workingmen's families. Because of its wide range, this evidence is taken to be "of convincing importance."

One of our consuls in England reports that, while the cost of living has steadily advanced in that country, wages have not. Beef, for example, has advanced 3 cents a pound, veal 4 cents, mutton 3 cents, sugar 4 cents, lard 6 cents, ham 6 cents. Bread alone is reported as "unaltered." A consul in France sends a comparison of prices for the past five years, which show an advance of 25 per cent. A consul in Denmark reports an advance in provisions of about 33⅓ per cent., vegetables, of 20 per cent.; and of rents of 8 per cent. At Coburg, in Germany, the cost of living is declared to have doubled, while the average wages have remained the same. In Lombardy, the price of farm products rose about 33⅓ per cent. in four years, rents about 30 per cent., flour 20 per cent., bread 20 per cent., milk 23 per cent., eggs 100 per cent., butter 15 per cent. Even in Asia Minor rising prices have occurred, one of our consuls there declaring that, in five years, the cost of living has doubled, altho the population has gradually declined.

The Financial World has studied the New York State savings-banks reports for 1910, in reference to the influence on them of the high cost of living. Exclusive of accrued interest not drawn, new deposits in these banks for the year were only $6,200,000 in excess of withdrawals, "a meager saving for a whole State with a population in numbers close to 10,000,000." In the previous year, the excess of deposits was very close to $34,000,000. The writer hopes for a better showing for the present year, since there has been "some growing indication that the food-cornerers, and cotton, coffee, and other syndicates have had severe struggles to maintain themselves, and some have actually collapsed."

Reports from the Northwest have reached the New York *Evening Post* of "wholesale reductions in prices of groceries, vegetables, and meats." It is added that, apart from some purely local conditions, the same reductions have been taking place in the eastern part of the country. In the Northwest prices had "fallen with particular rapidity in the last six weeks." Flour was selling in Seattle, by the middle of March, at forty cents a barrel cheaper than a year ago; butter five cents cheaper, and eggs six cents. Jobbers were understood to have been "caught with a surplus of high-priced butter, eggs, and cheese." Everything except some vegetables had dropt at Seattle. In New York, vegetables had fallen more than some other articles of food. In general *The Evening Post* declared the market to be "more favorable for the consumer than it had been for many years."

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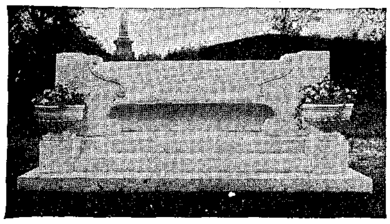

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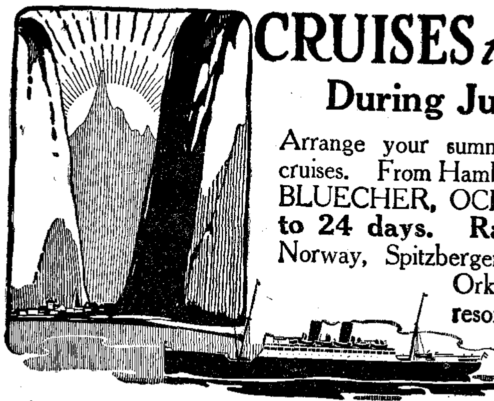

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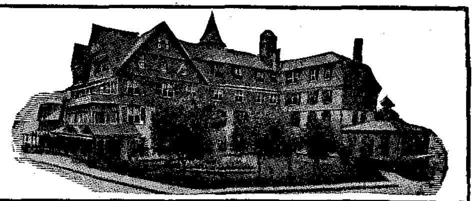

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Editorial Articles on Travel Abroad

A message to the many Literary Digest readers contemplating travel across the seas will here meet with response. April 15th issue goes to press April 7th. Space should be booked at once.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 9.—The British naval estimates issued in London provide for an increase in expenditures of $19,000,000 over the previous year.

March 10.—A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, states that the International Peace Bureau has sent a circular letter to all the Powers urging the limitation of armaments, as proposed by the American Congress.

March 11.—President Diaz invokes a clause in the Mexican Constitution providing for the summary execution of vandals and pillagers.

Russia has a new grievance with China over consular rights in Mongolia.

Marquis Katsura, the Japanese Premier, gives a dinner at Tokyo for Ambassador O'Brien and staff, in honor of the conclusion of the new commercial treaty between Japan and the United States.

March 12.—In an attack on the federal troops at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Arizona, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, the insurgents are repulsed with considerable loss of life.

March 13.—Russia has sent another note to China, insisting upon a closer adherence to the treaty of 1881.

March 14.—The United States requests the release of two Americans, Edwin Blatt and Lawrence Converse, held prisoners at Juarez.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, gives cordial support to President Taft's wish for a general Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

The naval patrol of the Mexican coast is to be abandoned, at the request of the Diaz Government; the boundary line is to be patrolled by cavalry.

March 15.—A jury to try thirty-six Camorrists indicted for murder is obtained at Viterbo, Italy.

Domestic

WASHINGTON.

March 13.—Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, Secretary Ballinger's successor, is sworn in as head of the Interior Department.

March 14.—Mr. Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, and Ambassador de la Barra express gratification at the orders issued limiting the number of troops to be used in patroling the Mexican border and keeping warships away from the coast.

GENERAL

March 9.—Colonel Roosevelt delivers an address, the first of his Southern tour, to the negroes of Atlanta on the subject of industrial education.

John G. Bowman, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation in New York, has been elected president of Iowa University.

George B. Cox, the indicted Republican leader of Cincinnati, is held not to be in contempt of court by the majority report of the committee named by the court.

March 10.—President Taft, in an address to the Southern Congress at Atlanta, makes a plea for reciprocity with Canada, and commends the last Congress as having done more important work than any since the war.

March 11.—President Taft reaches Augusta, Ga., for an eight days' rest.

Major-Gen. William H. Carter arrives at San Antonio and assumes command of the troops on the Mexican border.

Theodore Roosevelt is the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner in New Orleans.

Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy's estate is appraised at nearly $3,000,000 by her executor at Concord, N. H.

A subpena is issued at Springfield, Ill., for United States Senator Bailey, of Texas, summoning him to explain the disappearance of a deposit slip, indirectly affecting the Lorimer case.

March 12.—Twenty-six miners are buried in a cave-in of a mine at Virginia, Minn.

Dr. Charles F. Aked reads his resignation at the morning service in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

March 13.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the corporation tax feature of the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Law.

Colonel Roosevelt makes a "flying review" of the troops gathered at San Antonio, Tex., and later addresses a large crowd on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

March 14.—The Danville (Ill.) grand jury returns fourteen indictments in the vote traffic inquiry.

March 15.—In a speech at El Paso, Texas, Mr. Roosevelt says that all the United States demands of Mexico is "order, justice, and independence."

March 16.—Sir Edward Grey's indorsement of President Taft's suggestion for arbitration is seconded by Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, in the British House of Commons.

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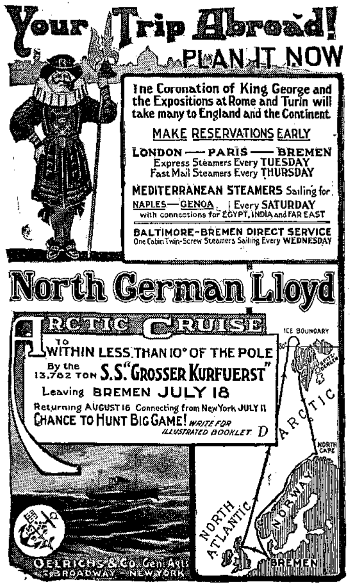

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"M. E. M.," Prairie du Chien, Wis.—"Kindly state whether there is such a word as 'misting.' Can it be properly used in the sentence, '*It is misting*'?"

The verb "to mist" is recorded in THE STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. *1134*, col. 1), with the definition "to rain in very fine drops; mizzle." The following is an illustration of its literary usage: "It began to rain and blow, and, what was worse, to *mist.*"—Froude.

"C. E. R.," Sendai, Japan.—"In using a pronoun to refer to one's alma mater, should the pronoun be put in the feminine gender? Would it be incorrect to use 'its' instead of 'her' in the sentence, 'We often think of our Alma Mater and rejoice in *her* growth and prosperity'?"

Personification, a figure of speech, authorizes the use of the pronoun "her" in this connection. To represent the neuter gender literally by "its," is certainly not incorrect, but the figure of speech adds beauty to thought and expression.

"C. M. N.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In the sentence, 'I shall be glad to call if you care to consider the proposal,' can the writer, wishing to convey the idea of a desire rather than a willingness to do so, substitute *will* for *shall?*"

The substitution of "will" in this instance would not tend to express more strongly the desire of the speaker to call. It would merely express his determination to do so, and the change in the auxiliary is therefore not desirable.

"W. P.," Iowa City, Ia.—"Is it permissible to write 'Burns' poems,' or must the form be 'Burns's poems'? Is there not ample authority for the first form? If the latter form is used, is the second *s* pronounced as an additional syllable?"

One of the clear and definite rules contained in THE STANDARD DICTIONARY concerning the formation of the possessive is the following: "Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound: as, *James's* reign; *Jones's* hat; a *fox'* skin" (p. 1566, col. 1). The additional *s* is therefore necessary in the phrase "Burns's poems," and usage is in support of this construction. "With respect to *Burns's* early education."—Dugold Stewart. The additional *s* in this instance forms a separate syllable.

"A. S. C.," Ogden, Utah.—"Is there any authority for spelling the plural of the noun 'hoof,' *hooves* instead of *hoofs?*"

"Hooves" is recorded in many dictionaries as an alternative spelling of the plural of "hoof," and there are some instances of its use by literary authorities; as "The hooves of many horses, beating the wide pastures in alarm."—Stevenson. "Hoofs" is the more generally used form, however.

"M. McI.," New York, N. Y.—(1) "Is the use of the verb 'look' instead of 'looks' permissible in the sentence, ' "It's a very large duckling," said she; "none of the others look like that" '? (2) Should the present or the past tense of the verb be used in the following sentence: 'He is the former champion'?"

(1) Reed & Kellogg's "Higher Lessons in English" states that "we may use *none* in the plural." THE STANDARD DICTIONARY gives a similar ruling, that "*none* is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning intended, may require" (p. 2371, col. 2).

(2) The combination of words in this sentence does not express the proper order and fitness of time, and a preferable construction would be, "He *was formerly* the champion"; or, if desired, the Latin prefix *ex* may be used: "He *is* the *ex-champion.*"

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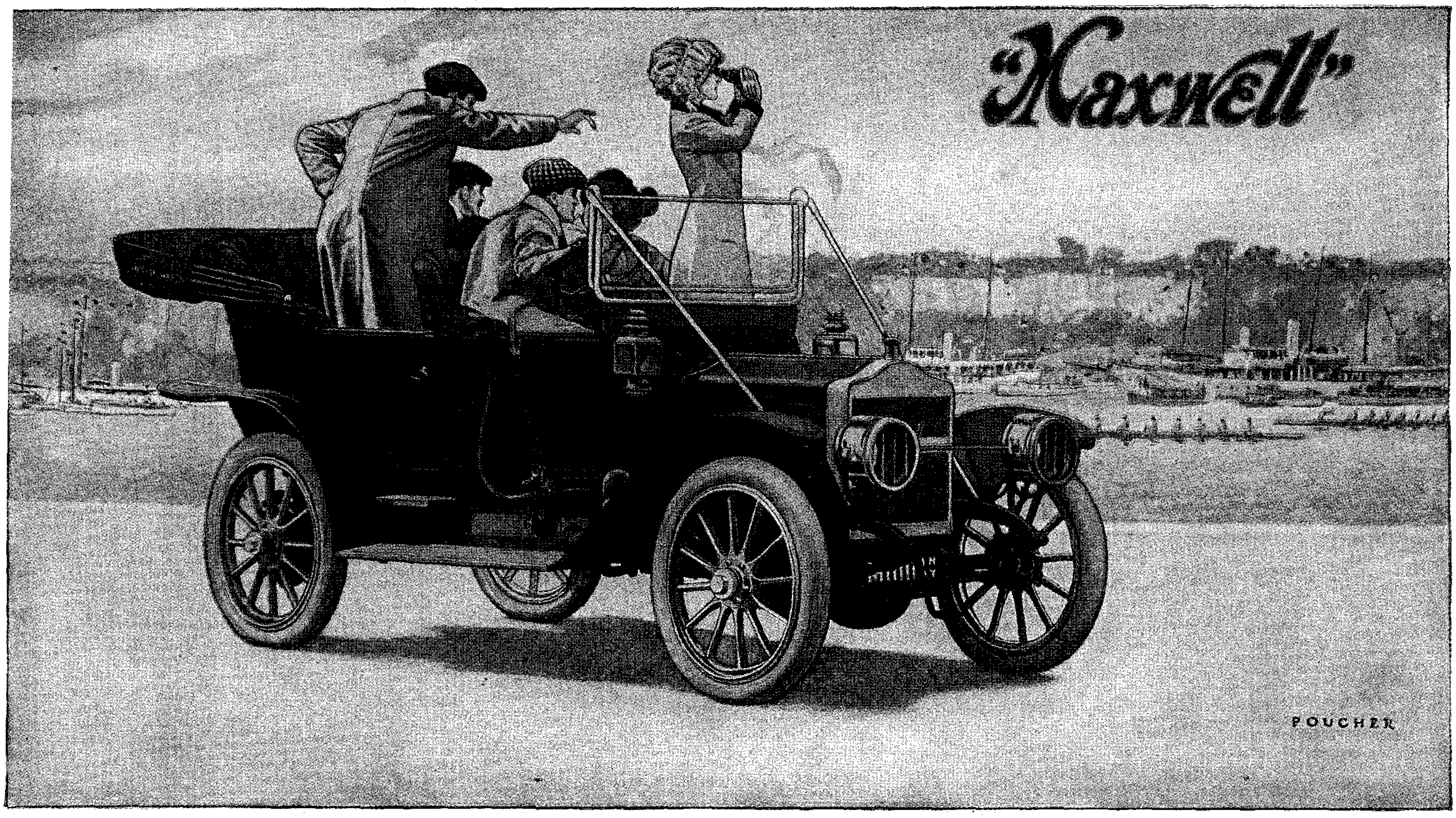

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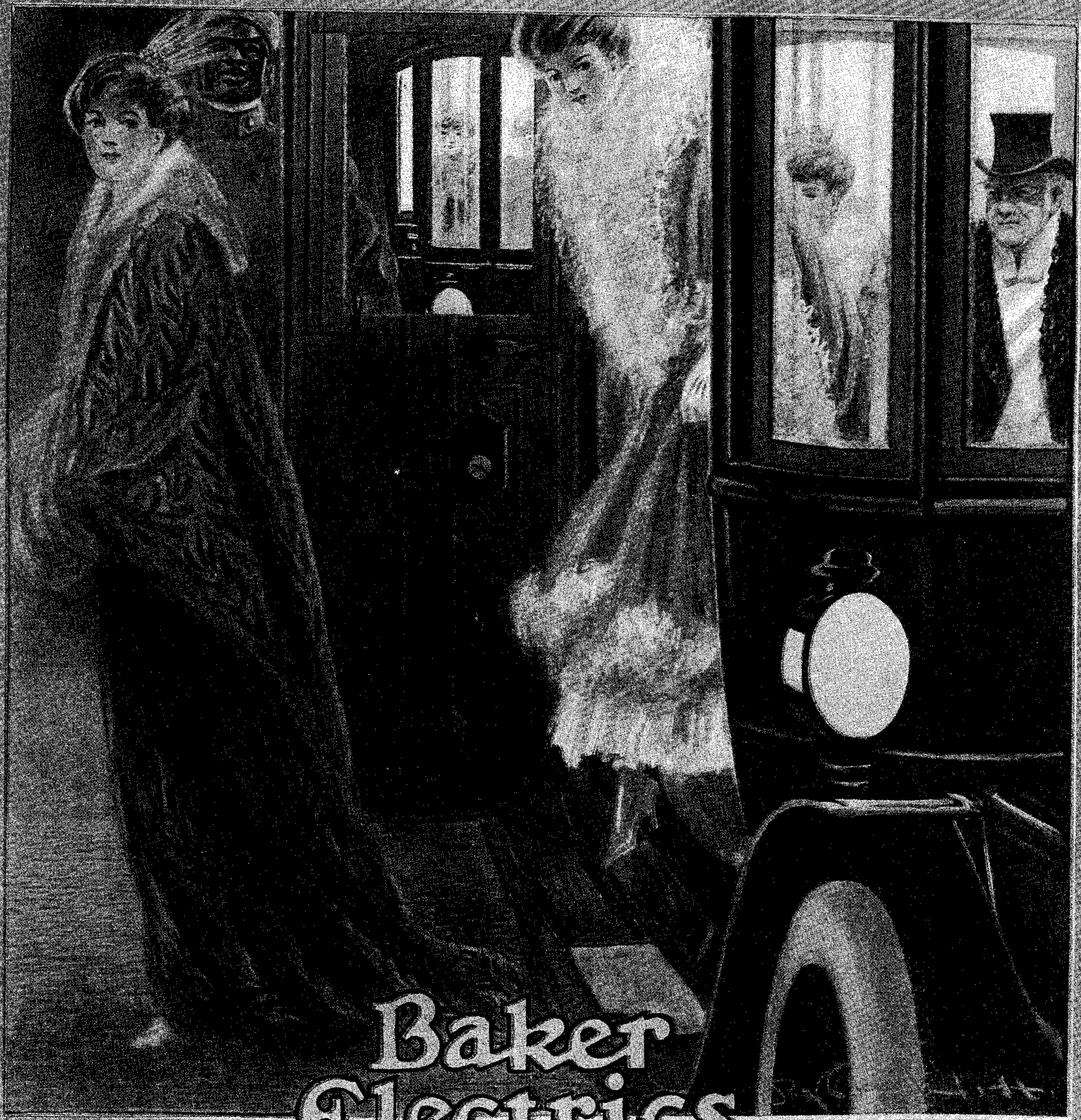

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